

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

KNOWN IN SEDALIA.

A. McCallahan TELLS A SAD STORY

OF THE TERRIBLE WRECK

At Pana, Illinois, Which Includes People Who Are Well Known In This City.

The DEMOCRAT regrets to chronicle the fact that Mr. A. McCallahan and his sister, Mrs. Laughlin, and two twin children, aged 4 years each, were in the terrible and disastrous wreck on the Big Four at Pana, Ill., on Tuesday night. Mr. McCallahan has recently been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific under John Hough in the yards in this city. He recently severed his connection with the road and was on his way to Lynchburg, Va. His sister who had been visiting in Sedalia was on her way to her home at Cleveland, Ohio. The *Globe-Democrat* of today gives the following account of their experience.

"Mr. McCallahan, who is accompanying Mrs. Laughlin and children to Cleveland and intends himself to go on to Lynchburg, Va., was rather demoralized though thankful. He occupied one corner of a room, Mrs. Laughlin on a rocker, the other, little Bessie Laughlin, in a dying condition another corner on a cot bed, while three little children amused themselves around the hotel corridor. Several kind-hearted ladies stood near ready to render any service that they could. They had left Sedalia at 12:15 o'clock Tuesday, where Mr. McCallahan worked on the Missouri Pacific line.

"I knew we had jumped the track as soon as the bumping commenced," he said, as he felt a sore spot on his head, "and I at once made a dive for the girls, who were in the opposite car seat. I was too late. The next minute glass commenced to fly, and the seats doubled up and slipped over us. Poor Bessie, I couldn't find her for some time. She was pinned down, and her face was pressed against the steam pipe. The doctor says he can save her eyes, but look at her!" With that he walked over to the little sufferer's side. Her face and arms were hidden with cloths and lotions. Mrs. Laughlin was as cool as could be, though her dislocated shoulder and sprained back pained her severely. The twin sister of Bessie and little Robert were bruised, but probably not seriously."

Paintings of Fine Stock.

L. M. Monsees, proprietor of Valley Farm two miles north of Smithton, has two oil paintings on exhibition to-day that are attracting much attention. They are from life and one represents his \$2,000 jack, Superior Mammoth, jr., No. 174, and his fine stallion Piedmont, No. 108. The work is by an artist near Beaman and is quite creditable. Mr. Monsees will have a large sale of live stock on March 7th.

"Bull Dog Slayer" in Irons.

James Jones, alias "Bull Dog Slayer," was taken to Warrenton, Warren county, this morning by Sheriff Louis Wild, accompanied by County Clerk John H. Koelling. The prisoner is a smooth man and is wanted for burglary and larceny at Warrenton. He entered a farm house while the inmates were away and stole a watch, a quantity of clothing, some jewelry and a rifle. The robbery occurred January 22.

Temperance Lecture.

The lecture by Mrs. Leonard Lake under the auspices of the Catholic Women's Temperance Union at the court house last night was listened to by a most attentive audience. She is a lady of much ability and is well worth hearing. She will lecture every evening this week.

MORE NEW BUILDINGS.

Mayor Stevens to Make Substantial Improvements Upon His Third Street Property.

The building of fine business houses in the spring is being announced with great regularity by enterprising Sedalians.

The latest improvement is that undertaken by Mayor E. W. Stevens, the plans and specifications for which will be open for inspection tomorrow. Mayor Stevens pro-

poses to change his brick building on the northeast corner of Third and Osage into a two-story brick. The ground floor will be divided into seven store rooms and the upper floor will be made into fourteen business offices. The building will be thoroughly repaired and changed into a model business structure. The DEMOCRAT takes pleasure in announcing such gratifying news of Sedalia's prosperity.

Help the Needy.

A poor little boy was begging upon the streets last night and a scribbled note in his hand from his sick mother told a pitiful tale of suffering and destitution. The father's name is John Reynolds and he is out of work and unable to get any. There are a wife and four small children depending upon him. The family lives at No. 710 South Ohio street.

THE WOODARD BOYS.

The Famous Sheep Stealing Case—Who is the Man Stevens?—A Large Crowd.

The circuit court room is crowded to-day by a large audience which is present to hear the testimony introduced in the case of Thomas and William R. Woodard who are charged with stealing 105 sheep from Perry Deweese and John Rissler.

Hon. W. D. Steele appears for the defense and prosecuting Attorney George F. Longan are representing the state. The case is before Justice Henry C. Levens and has been in progress since yesterday afternoon.

The evidence as introduced implicates Dave Woodard and Oscar Wilcox, the latter about sixteen years old. Both are missing from the city and this in itself is very suspicious. It has been shown that the Wilcox boy took Dave Woodard to Mora in a cart on January twenty fifth and that when Woodard was next seen in Sedalia he was much changed by having shaved off his moustache. Wm. Woodard is also known to have lately been squandering considerably more money than he should have done.

This morning a young man named Lewis living near Mora testified that he assisted Willie Woodard to drive the sheep a mile or more toward Mora. Woodard offered to sell 16 of the sheep but refused to do it when he found that Lewis wanted to trade a gold watch for them, saying that the sheep belonged to his father. He stated that his father lived near Houstonia.

Con Donohoe, who works for Curd Petty, west of the city, claimed to have seen Wm. Woodard at 1:30 a. m. on the night of January 24th driving the sheep over the M., K. & T. crossing in the southwestern portion of Sedalia. He identified the boy but could not identify the man with William to be his brother Tom.

Mr. Shaffer, employed at the woolen mills, saw the sheep on the same night. He was sitting with a sick member of the family of Bell Hutchinson in the western part of the city when the sheep passed the house.

Court convened again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Will Preach at Amboy.

Rev. George Marsh, who recently resigned from the pastorate of the Second Congregational church of this city, leaves to-night for Amboy, near Chicago, where he will preach next Sunday. He has received a call from two churches, Amboy being one of them, but is undecided which to accept. His family will not join him until spring. In leaving Sedalia, Rev. Marsh parts with many warm friends who wish that the blessings of life may ever be his portion.

A Popular Gentleman.

H. W. Hart, Jr., representing the Western Refrigerating Company, of Chicago, is in the city. Mr. Hart is well known in Kansas City where he formerly lived as one of the live business men of the west. He is now where his ability as a hustler can be utilized to the fullest extent.

Married at Moberly.

Married, at Moberly, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Bert Orr to Mrs. Rosa M. Chisholm, Rev. Father Ryan officiating. The groom is a popular M., K. & T. brakeman.

Masquerade Ball.

A grand masquerade ball will be held at Harmonia hall on Tuesday, February 14th. Tickets of admission can only be secured at Heinrichs, "my jeweler."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

CHARGES AGAINST SUPER-INTENDENT WOLFE.

HOUSE WILL INVESTIGATE

The Wickham Sensation Eclipsed—Routine Work in House and Senate.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 9.—The sensational charges against General Wickham are in a measure dwarfed by charges that have been preferred against State School Superintendent Wolfe. The charges are said to be based on the testimony of Miss O'Bannon, who was stenographer in Wolfe's office and who resigned not long ago. She charges that frequently the state superintendent docked her salary on the plea of necessity to meet certain contingent expenses.

Wolfe says that the understanding when he employed Miss O'Bannon was that she was to receive only \$500. That he permitted her voucher to go in for a larger amount and paid for outside help out of the surplus. He admits having made a mistake in not making out the voucher for the exact amount of the salary.

The matter is regarded seriously enough for the house to take cognizance of it, and to-day Mr. Eaton offered a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the charges against Wolfe. The resolution was adopted and committee appointed. In the house to-day a resolution, offered by Mr. Adkins, was unanimously adopted thanking the people of Missouri for the generous and unselfish support extended to the confederate home at Higginsville.

In the senate yesterday Senator Yeater's bill requiring probate judges to file with county assessors a list of the names of all administrators and executors was sent to engrossment.

In the house yesterday the railway hospital bill was recommitted to the committee for purpose of amending.

The committee on internal improvements reported adversely the bill requiring street railways to have a conductor on each car.

In the senate to-day Senator Yeater's resolution to appoint a committee to visit St. Louis to investigate the practicability of putting electric wires under ground was lost.

Senator Bradley's bill increasing state dram shop licenses from \$25 to \$50 was read a third time and pending discussion the senate took recess.

Personal Encounter.

A personal encounter between Representative Rust and Joe O'Brien, of the Kansas City Times, took place at the Madison at one o'clock to-day, in which the news-gatherer was knocked down. Friends separated them before serious injury was done to either. The trouble grew out of a discussion of the Kansas City fee bill. Black eyes and lost buttons were the extent of the damage.

Know Nothing About It.

A DEMOCRAT reporter interviewed several railroad men to-day regarding the big strike movement that is agitating the eastern roads. The matter has not been brought before any of the Sedalia brotherhoods and seemed to be confined to the east. The gentlemen seen by the reporter were ignorant of the movement other than as read in the newspapers.

Dark Bay Horse Taken Up.

There has been placed in the city pound a dark bay horse, star in forehead, 5 or 6 years old, about 15½ hands high and shows harness marks. Same will be sold at 9 o'clock on Monday, February 13th, at the city pound if not claimed before that time. By order of JOHN DE LONG, City Marshal.

A Boy This Time.

W. T. Tewmeyer, he of "Grand Central" fame, was presented with a bouncing boy this morning that weighs, the happy father declares, an even 40 pounds. Mother and son are getting along nicely, while Tom has taken to the woods and will remain there until he decides

One Night Only.
SATURDAY, 11.
FEBRY

AMUSEMENTS.—WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE.

One Night Only, - 11.
SATURDAY, FEB.

"The Greatest American Play."
MR. POTTER of TEXAS.

By A. C. Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York" under the management of McVicker & Robb.

SPECIAL SCENERY,
Representing "The Venetian Palazzo."

With a view of the grand canal by moon-light, the hotel at Folkestone, the English channel and the harbor at Boulogne, France.

upon a name for the newcomer. In extending congratulations the DEMOCRAT would suggest that the name of Grover Cleveland Tewmeyer be adopted.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the recorder's office:

C. D. Wale and wife to A. J. Hall, all of that portion of A and B north of the Missouri Pacific railroad in Lamonte, containing in all 18 lots, together with the steam flouring mill, machinery and privileges, for \$3,000.

H. B. Scott and wife to Milton Thornton, the south half of the southwest quarter of section 24 and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 47, range 22, 160 acres, for \$7,000.

Louis Detusch and wife to Anheuser-Busch Brewing company and Bertha Deutsch and wife, 22 feet off of the north side of lot No. 6 in block 45, in the city of Sedalia, Mo.; \$11,500.

Death of Mrs. Hubbard.

Mrs. M. C. Hubbard, wife of Julius Hubbard, died at the residence of W. M. Slagle, No. 1118 East Broadway, Wednesday, February 8th. Funeral Friday, February 10th, at 3 p. m. from Montgomery Street Methodist church. Friends of the family invited.

Auction Sale.

There will be a sale under chattel mortgage at No. 114 West Main street, Saturday, Feb. 11th, 1893, of household goods, consisting of furniture, stoves, carpets, dishes, beds and bedding, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. J. BLAIR, Auctioneer.

Back to St. Louis.

Will Pilkington, after a pleasant visit with his brother Hanley and parents, left at noon for St. Louis. He is much improved in health.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

Boots & Shoes!

ALL

BROKEN
LOTS

Will be sold at
HALF Former
Price.



NOW IS
THE TIME
FOR
GENUINE
BARGAINS
In BOOTS and
SHOES.

Wm. Courtney's.

Round House Burned.

KEITHBURG, Ill., Feb. 8.—The round house of the Iowa Central railroad and several stores in this city were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, \$75,000.

Iron Works Destroyed.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Malleable Iron works in this city were burned last night. Loss, \$50,000.

The Butler Conference.

Dr. Keene, the noted evangelist, of Delaware, Ohio, will be at the session of the St. Louis conference of the M. E. church which meets at Butler, Mo., on March 15, and will hold on the afternoon of each day pentecostal services.

Seriously Ill.

Ex-State School Superintendent W. E. Coleman is seriously ill of pneumonia at Moberly, where he is superintendent of the city schools.

SEDALIA, A CHAPTER NO. 18 will hold a regular convocation this evening February 9, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested for business of importance. Visiting companions are fraternally invited to attend. By order of H. G. CLARK, H. P. J. H. MARA, Secretary.

Quarterly Meeting.

Dr. Wm. Jones will hold quarterly meeting at Tipton Sunday.

Farm Lands Is Now the Demand.

Come to the office of Woodfin & Thatcher on Ohio street and pick yourself a good farm. We have about all the farms in the county listed that are for sale. We will sell you one or trade you city property—very cheap—lots, houses and lots. We write Insurance, Loan money and do a general business.

One Night Only.
SATURDAY, 11.
FEBRY

I WRITE

FIRE,
TORNADO,
PLATE GLASS,
ACCIDENT,
LIFE

INSURANCE!!

Best Companies!
Lowest Rates!

Call and see me.

S. E. MURRAY

410 OHIO ST.

ELKS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

The Ladies' Social Session—A Grand Success—A Large and Fashionable Gathering.

Sedalia lodge No. 125 B. P. O. Elks gave a ladies' social session at the lodge rooms in the Cassidy building last evening. The gallant entertainers excelled all previous efforts in making the evening one of unbounded pleasure. The sweethearts and wives of the Elks and their gentlemen friends were present in all their beauty and graciousness. The guests were made to feel perfectly at home and this has a most significant meaning to those who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Elks.

The notable event was a mock initiation which had been written and arranged by Past District Deputy Wm. Latour. The performers who took part acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The initiation was given in costume, and among the paraphernalia were a genuine coffin and a skeleton. The

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Paid up Capital, - - - \$250,000.
Surplus, - - - \$20,000.

SEDALIA, MO.

CYRUS NEWKIRK, Pres't. J. C. THOMPSON, Cashier. F. H. GUENTHER, Asst. Cashier. J. R. BARRETT, F. H. GUENTHER, J. C. THOMPSON, H. W. WOOD, E. G. CASSIDY.

TRANSACTS a general banking business. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants and individuals solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

Banking House Corner Second and Ohio Sts.

SECURE A HOME
DURING 1893!

The Land we have platted on the East
Side of the City, known as

Arlington

Heights!

Extends from East Broadway to East Sixteenth street, and can be bought in lots from one to ten acres at one-half what the same lots will be worth in 1894. We also have for sale the choicest lots in all other parts of the City. Bargains and easy terms can be had by calling on the

Porter REAL ESTATE CO.
404 OHIO ST.

Gentry & Cloney

Will now be the attraction for Sedalians. Their stock was never equalled in this city. The most exquisite taste is displayed in the selection of

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Which consists of an endless variety of designs and colors of Wilson Bro.'s best.

HATS.—The Dunlap and Knox block and Fedora.

SHIRTS.—Fancy and Dress Shirts in all styles.

Hosiery and Handkerchiefs.—An endless variety of of the best makes.

Umbrellas, Mackintosh Coats, Travelling Companions, Grips and all the latest novelties in Gents' Furnishing goods. Call and see them at

219 Ohio Street.

COMMENCE 1893

By buying Books, Wall
Paper and Stationery at

W. H. Ramsey's
BOOK STORE!

WE

WILL TREAT YOU
RIGHT!

HAVE WE EVER

Treated you any
Other way?

If We Have

We are sorry and
Will do better.

W. H. RAMSEY, 408 Ohio St.

A DRUMMER TALKS.

He Is Waiting for Some Daring
"Katy" Brakeman to Eject Him
From a Coach.

"This new wrinkle on the M., K. & T. of being made to purchase a ticket before you can get aboard a train is a great big bluff," said a St. Louis drummer as he elevated his patent leathers upon the heater at Kaiser's last evening.

"I have been traveling a long, long time and I have yet to see the day when yellow gold will not pass muster. Such a rule is an outrage upon the integrity of a conductor, and as far as I can see there is no reason upon earth why it should be demanded other than to prevent the knight of the punch from knocking down fares. It is a nuisance to a traveling man who is many times compelled to rush to catch a train and at the same time see that his grip and a dozen or more trunks are safely aboard. I do not propose to buy a ticket if I should not feel like it, and I would like to see the color of the brakeman's hair that can keep me from getting on the train or put me off after I do get on. United States' money is a legal tender and the M., K. & T. or any other railroad dare not refuse it. I am prepared for the occasion when any attempt is made to eject me from a car, and when that little affair takes place somebody is going to regret it, and it will not be your humble servant."

A Big Rush.

The opening sale of the great sales of the Minter Dry Goods Co., stock by Mr. H. J. Liggitt, is unprecedented in the history of Sedalia. The crowd was so great to-day that the store was jammed. A large force of clerks is kept busily at work.

Wall Paper!

TO THE TRADE.

We wholesale Wall Paper cheaper in Sedalia than St. Louis or Chicago.

Write For Prices!

F. H. Eastey,

208 OHIO STREET,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI

Wholesale and Retail.

Madison House

Jefferson City, Mo.

Makes a Specialty

OF ITS

Transient - Trade

E. J. MILLER, Prop.

V. J. KAISER, Chief Clerk.

SEE THE

WHIPPLE COAL CO.,

For Coal, Wood, Feed, Sew

er-pipe, Paving Brick, etc.

Yard Cor. Third and Mont-

gomery. Tel. 43.

QUEEN CITY LIVERY.

Good drivers, good saddlers, first-class

buggies, carriages and phaetons. Two of

the finest black and white horses in Se-

daliam. Boarders taken at reasonable rates.

Telephone 11. Osage street, opposite city

hall.

JOHN A. COLLINS.

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BAKING

POWDER

PUREST

AND BEST

LESS THAN HALF THE

PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS

— POUNDS, 20¢ —
HALVES, 10¢ QUARTERS, 5¢
SOLD IN CANS ONLY.

Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

Published Daily Except Saturday by the
Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.

W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STREATTON,
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered.....10c per week.
Daily, delivered.....45c per month.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

Daily, one year, in advance.....\$5.00
Daily, six months, in advance.....2.50
Daily, three months, in advance.....1.25
Daily, one month, in advance......45
Weekly edition, one year, in advance.....1.00
Weekly edition, six months, in advance......60

Address all communications on business or for publication to

THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

Office: 307 Ohio St. Telephone 232.

Official Paper of the City of Sedalia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the **EVENING DEMOCRAT** will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

THE PEOPLE ALL READ



THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

The DEMOCRAT has a larger daily circulation in Sedalia than any other newspaper.

ABOVE all things Sedalia must look to sanitary conditions during the coming spring and summer.

THE DEMOCRAT added to its subscription list in the city alone over three hundred new subscribers since the fifteenth of January. This increase is going right along day by day.

It is regarded as certain now that the republicans have lost control of the United States senate. The republican clerks and employees have given up all hope of retaining their positions.

In helping the poor it is frequently the case that the unworthy share in charity donations. This is inevitable. When a family is freezing there is not always time to inquire into the antecedents of the sufferers.

THE DEMOCRAT renews its invitation to the public to visit its press room any afternoon. We are proud of the rapid increase in the circulation of the DEMOCRAT for it is an evidence that the people of Sedalia like the paper.

CHOLERA has broken out in the south of France in epidemic form. Every fresh outbreak in Europe but adds to the evidence that this country must face a grave danger next spring. Let the whole country guard against it and every community prepare to meet it.

THE men who made the Sherman bullion purchase act a law now admit all free coinage democrats said against it and they demand its repeal. Free coinage democrats agree with them, provided they will consent to a free coinage measure to take the place of their goldbug-subtreasury scheme.

THE Republic clamors for "home rule for St. Louis." But why for St. Louis any more than for Sedalia or for Boone county? Is not St. Louis a part and parcel of Missouri, entitled to the same rights and privileges as the balance of the state? And is not one of those rights and privileges that of having its laws made at Jefferson City?

In some states the working men are showing great antipathy to the national guard organization. In Missouri there is no occasion for this feeling. Working men are citizens with all the rights and privileges of men in other callings, and

the national guard is as much their organization as it is that of others. Let working men become its members, its officers, its bone and sinew as they are that of the state in which they live. Brave, stalwart, independent American citizens, the public welfare and peace and quiet is as much to them as to any others and they have every right to feel proud of all of our worthy institutions.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS.

If cholera does not break out in the United States next summer the attendance at the world's fair will be greater than was ever seen at any similar exposition, and Chicago will be taxed to the utmost limit to entertain the multitude of visitors.

The people all over the country understand this and they understand, too, that hotel rates will go skyward as soon as the show begins and the victims arrive on the grounds.

Knowing this, and realizing that "where the carcass is, there will the vultures be," the cautious, prudent man will take care that he does not become one of the victims.

The Detroit *Free Press* sounds the following note of warning:

"Those who are arranging to attend the World's Fair will do well to see that everything is done in a businesslike way and that no uncertainties are left open for future arrangement. Otherwise they are very liable to share the fate of the Vicar of Wakefield's son Moses, who attended the fair after endless preparation and good advice, only to be swindled and fleeced at every point. Many who engage quarters will arrive there to find that they have not where to lay their heads. Others will learn that prices have been raised and that they must submit to the extortion or take chances on sleeping out of doors. Numerous hotels have been advertised that exist only on the frail foundation of a speculative imagination; and those which have a material being are so metamorphosed through the skill and imaginative genius of hired artists that they will never be recognized by the visiting guests who made their arrangements in advance. Even the pamphlets bearing the marks of official sanction and approval have hotels advertised that no one in Chicago ever saw or ever will see. Some old rookery that is located in the heart of the city and is without claim to convenience, comfort or beauty, is pictured with charming surroundings, inviting shade trees, gay equipages, and handsome parks. There are hordes of wolves bent on fleecing the unwary, and there is no safety save in dealing through thoroughly trustworthy people. Chicago desires to properly entertain all comers, but the shrewd rascals of the world who always operate where the most money is in sight are now arranging to reap a harvest in the breezy city. Those who go there must do so with their eyes open and their wits all in action."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Nevada *Democrat* in the course of a well written article on the "National Guard," has the following which should be carefully considered by those who are trying to break down the organization in this state:

"The national guard is composed of citizen soldiery, and is only called upon in that hour when life and property and the liberty of the citizen is endangered by the lawless element, fired up to a high pitch by anarchist ideas. It is proven beyond successful contradiction that it is the proper to invoke in case of murderous rioting and general lawlessness, when the local power has been exhausted. It is to be hoped that never again will blood flow in a crimson tide as it did at Homestead when hired Hessians armed to the teeth, warred with the laborers who being armed, fought with maddened fury. Law was transgressed, and all was chaos, until the executive power marshaled the state guard and peace hovered over the mountain top and descended into the valley.

The law abiding citizens of this country have nothing to fear in the abridgement of their God-given rights by the national guard. No military organization that could be mustered could accomplish it, for such a move would enkindle the patriotic fires of the American heart, that spirit inherited from our forefathers, who trod bare-footed the frozen hills at Valley Forge, and it would be crushed never to rise again.

The sentimentalists are terribly afraid lest the newspapers

which refuse to join in the tirade against the people who mobbed a negro rapist may be preaching anarchy. One of these journals says: "If a thousand people may take the law into their own hands one may do so." Certainly, and there is not a jury in the west or south which would convict of murder any man for killing the villain who had outraged a female member of his family. A man is the protector of his family as he is of his own house, and has the right to slay in defense of either as he would in defense of his own life. There is no anarchy in this doctrine, but on the other hand it offers the surest protection against social anarchy, for it declares the forfeiture of the life of the vile rapist and seducer. It is a pretty stalwart kind of civilization; but it is right, and is replete with manhood and individual independence.

In American politics the "Ohio man" has made his mark, and now he proposes to take up the role of reformer. He steps at once to a position that will entitle him to the veneration of the American people until the end of time. His name is not yet given to the world, but an exchange explains his grand work as follows: "This gentleman has introduced a bill to banish French patois from hotel bills of fare. It is a wise and philanthropic measure, and should become a law in every state of the union. It would spare the blushes and gladden the stomachs of many an honest American citizen who is now prone to call only for what he can pronounce without exciting the riles of a classic waiter or some supercilious dude within ear-shot. Besides, it is both snobbish and unpatriotic to disburse American dishes with French aliases."

The work of organizing a library association in Sedalia is progressing satisfactorily. The gentleman who is presenting the matter to our citizens, Mr. S. A. Weltmer, is receiving much encouragement. His proposition is to supply a library of 2,200 volumes, all necessary furniture and pay the librarian's salary for one year. This will cost \$2,000. After the first year the members can fix the annual dues at such sum as may be thought best. In this way Sedalia can secure a first-class library at a reasonable cost and lay the foundation for a grand free institution in the future.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Mr. Potter of Texas."

An excellent opportunity is afforded those who wish to get an idea of how to dramatize a story. Read A. C. Gunter's novel, "Mr. Potter of Texas"—sketch out a play of four or five acts from it, work in as much of the action of the story and as many of its incidents as possible and then go to see the play when presented here. Compare your work with Gunter's and you will more readily understand the methods he employed in its construction.

Cholera Victims Should be Cremated.

Sir Spencer Wells in the Forum. It is vain to hope for the abolition of cholera if its bacilli are still to be preserved by burying in the earth the bodies of the victims. The dead bodies of cholera patients are not merely dead organic matter. All dead bodies, whatever may have been the cause of death, contain myriads of living organisms. As soon as life ceases, these organisms assist in the process of decomposition, form poisonous products, and may excite disease if brought by air and water into contact with living beings. But what is much more important is the fact that, in a proportion of little less than 20 per cent. the bodies buried in the usual way in the earth contain, in addition to the ordinary agents of decomposition and putrefaction, the germs of zymotic diseases; the seeds of scarlet fever, yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid, cholera—the germs of pestilence almost imperishable in the earth, ready after many years of latency to revivify and recommence their infective activity. Any mode of burying the dead in the earth, with or without a coffin, exposes the living to unnecessary danger. Anything short of complete destruction by fire or by some powerful chemical agent must be powerless or incomplete as a safeguard.

Ministers of the gospel are requested to call at our drug store and we will give them (free of charge,) one \$2.00 box of "Cactarine," or Extract of Mexican Cactus, which cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and all throat and nasal troubles. AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN.

MRS. LEASE TALKS.

THE NOTED POPULIST ORATOR INTERVIEWED.

Her First Public Speaking Was Before a Union Labor Convention—No Lecture in Sedalia.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the noted populist and labor agitator of Kansas, did not speak at Wood's opera house last night as advertised. "Ireland and Her People" failed to draw a large enough house and the money was refunded at the door, as Mrs. Lease refused to speak to a mere handful of people.

Knowing that DEMOCRAT readers would have an interest in a woman who was in the midst of the political battle in Kansas last year, campaigning the country for the populist party and undergoing some exciting experiences in the south while appearing jointly with Gen. Weaver, a reporter sought an introduction at Sicher's hotel and had the honor of becoming acquainted with this rather striking lady.

As Mrs. Lease entered the hotel parlors and greeted the reporter, her manner at once indicated an ease in meeting strangers. She is rather above the average height and was attired in a nicely made black silk dress. She has a clear, fair complexion and eyes of that indescribable color that compromises between blue and grey. The expression of her face is contemplative. She is of Irish parentage, and the fact is borne out by her general appearance. Mrs. Lease was at one time a school teacher in southeastern Kansas and has a precise and methodical manner of speaking. Her strong personality is best felt in conversation. She speaks as if thoroughly convinced of what she says, does not hesitate for words or illustrations and her vocabulary is that of the social and the political economist. During the interview, the reporter questioned Mrs. Lease as to the circumstances of her taking such an unusual and prominent part in Kansas politics. In reply she said:

"Throughout my life it has been second nature to me to sympathize with the laboring people; even in the early days of my married life I studied the condition of labor in the United States. It was natural for me to take an interest in such matters as my father was prominent in the labor agitations of Ireland from which country he was exiled, his property confiscated and a price set upon his head by the English government. When the labor movement swept over Kansas a number of years ago, I became greatly interested in the Knights of Labor and to more closely study the principles involved joined the order. In a short time I was unexpectedly honored by being elected to the office of master workman of a lodge of about 1,700 members, being the second woman ever to hold that office. I was afterwards re-elected and served another term.

"In 1888 the union labor party of Kansas held its first state convention at Wichita. On the day of the convention I was passing down the street on my way to the depot but finding that the train was late I turned to go back home. As I passed the convention hall, a number of my friends recognized me and insisted that I go into the convention hall and see how such an affair was conducted. Being much interested in the work I stepped into the hall. Hardly had I entered before a cry went up 'Mrs. Lease! Mrs. Lease!' My friends were urging me to speak, but I became so badly frightened and embarrassed that I could hardly move. The chairman arose and asked me to come forward. This reassured me and I commenced to speak. I was not conscious of what I said but in a short time the men were cheering and tossing their hats. I spoke for three-quarters of an hour and at the end of that time the immense hall was filled with clamor. From that day until now, requests for me to deliver addresses have poured in from all parts of Kansas and adjoining states. I thoroughly enjoy the work, though it brings one rather prominently before the public."

During Mrs. Lease's outline of the beginning of her career she incidentally referred to prohibition in Kansas.

"Are you in favor of prohibition in Kansas?" was asked of Mrs. Lease.

"State prohibition is a gigantic fraud," warmly rejoined the lady, "and I am thankful that I have never been deluded into supporting such a fallacious theory. Prohibition is a shame to Kansas; during the session of the legislature at Topeka, whisky can be purchased in the rear of the post office in a government building! Prohibition will not prohibit unless it be made a national issue, and when

it is made such I will lend my support to the movement. I have been made the object much violent invective because of my position in this matter and accused of sympathizing with the whisky element. But I look for no general good to come from prohibition as now enforced. I am an individualist and believe that we should become a prohibitory law unto ourselves. It should become a matter of education both to ourselves and our children. Begin at the root of evil and then can we hope for practical results. I would almost be in favor of free whisky before I would vote for prohibition as it now is in Kansas.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

Working Too Hard.

From the Nevada Mail.

Mr. W. M. Bunce, of Drywood, passed through Nevada on his way home from Jefferson City, Monday. "Gov. Stone," said he, "is working himself to death. He told me he seldom retires before 2 o'clock, and even then his rest is broken by men wanting requisition papers or something of that sort. He gives his personal attention to pretty much everything passing through the executive office."

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Friemel's Opera House orchestra organized with 14 members, all of whom are members of the celebrated Sedalia military band, and are ready to take engagements for concerts, balls, receptions and parties.

Engagements can be made from two to fourteen instruments. The latest publication of music will be used and entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

For engagement please call on Herr O. H. Otten, manager, or L. E. Friemel, leader. Prof. Geo. W. Spurway, prompter.

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Gentry & Offield, Fine Livery!

Carriages with experienced drivers.

West Fourth Street. Telephone 10.

A. L. EIST, 109 W. Main Call and see our bargains in Diamonds, Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Charms, Rings, Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted "A POSITIVE CURE" to cure

Is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure every case of nervous disease of any kind, or of the creative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excess—AFTER

live use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Indigestion, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and infirmity. Price \$100 a box, 6 boxes for \$500. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$50.00 received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of this medicine. Circulars free. Mention name. Address THE RAPID CURE CO., P. O. Box 22, Western Branch, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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—No. 1971—

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SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

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Table Unsurpassed! Sicher & Conrad, Props

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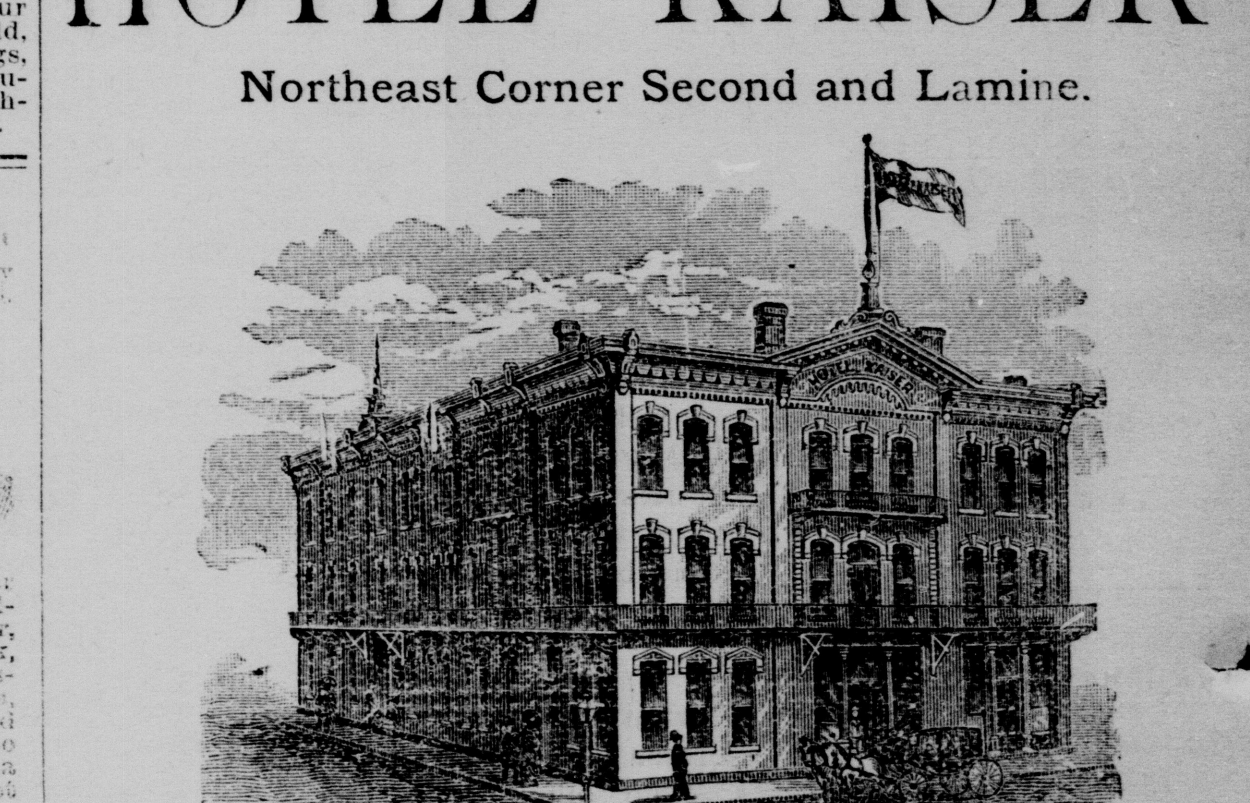
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KAISER & FISCHER, Sedalia, Mo.

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri Kansas and Texas R'y.			
SOUTHBOUND.		MAIN LINE.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 1, Texas Express,	5:45 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	
No. 3, " "	8:55 a. m.	9:15 a. m.	
NORTHBOUND.		MAIN LINE.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 2, Texas Express,	8:15 a. m.	10:40 a. m.	
No. 4, Chicago Exp's,	5:50 p. m.	6:10 p. m.	

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.			
NORTH BOUND.		Arrives.	
No. 200, Accommodation,	3:00 p. m.		
SOUTH BOUND.		Leaves.	
199, Accommodation,	8:15 a. m.		

Missouri Pacific R'y.			
MAIN LINE.		WESTBOUND.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 1 Day Express,	3:25 p. m.	3:35 p. m.	
No. 3 Night Express,	3:15 a. m.	3:25 a. m.	
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r,	3:15 p. m.	3:40 p. m.	
No. 7 Fast Mail,	7:55 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	
No. 9 Texas Express,	4:55 a. m.		
No. 7 does not carry passengers.			

MAIN LINE.			
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 2 Day Express,	12:35 p. m.	12:40 p. m.	
No. 4 Night Exp'r's,	11:55 p. m.	12:01 a. m.	
No. 6 Local Pass'g'r,	10:40 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	
No. 8 Night Exp'r's,	12:40 a. m.	12:45 a. m.	

Lexington Branch.			
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 103 Colorado Exp's,		3:05 a. m.	
No. 101 Local Pass'g'r,		3:45 p. m.	
No. 107 Local Freight,		10:55 a. m.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 102 St. Louis Exp's,	10:30 a. m.		
No. 104 Local Passenger,	10:30 p. m.		
No. 108 Local Freight,	3:00 p. m.		

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C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. R. GALLIE, Treasurer.

F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.

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Fast Restaurant and Oyster House.

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114 Osage St., Sedalia, Mo.

LILUOKALINI'S SIDE.

HER VERSION OF THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

THE WORK OF A DEFEATED PARTY.

Through the Minister of the Interior She Says She Was Turned Out by the High-Handed Proceedings of United States Minister Stevens, and That the People Object to Being Annexed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—A letter has been received here from John I. Colburn, minister of the interior of Hawaii, in which he outlines the position of the deposed queen, of whom he is a supporter. The letter is addressed to Mr. J. H. Gans, of this city, whose wife is an aunt of Mr. Colburn and is as follows:

Mr. J. H. Gans, St. Louis, Mo.
Honolulu, Oahu, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Wednesday, January 18, 1893.—Dear Sir:
View of the circumstances that surround the situation of this, our Hawaiian kingdom, I take this opportunity of writing you this letter, trusting, with your ability and influence with some of the leading statesmen of your liberal American country, you can help to place the situation of the affairs of this country in such an impartial manner to that the Hawaiian queen, Liluokalani, her government and her native population can receive such a hearing from your government that the American nation will cause to be restored to the queen her throne, the government to its power and the Hawaiian native population to its natural rights.

On Thursday, January 12, 1893, the legislature sitting in session brought in a resolution of want of confidence against her majesty's cabinet, which consisted of G. H. Wilcox, minister of interior; P. C. Jones, minister of finance; W. P. Robinson, minister of foreign affairs; and Cecil Brown, and was carried by the constitutional majority of twenty-five members of the legislature out of a house of forty-eight elective members. This cabinet that was voted out, belonged to a party called the reform party and the same party caused a resolution in the country June 30, 1887. Upon their having been voted out, they retired and sent their resignations to her majesty, the queen. She accepted them and on the next day, Friday, January 13, 1893, she summoned and appointed the following gentlemen as her cabinet: Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; William H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John P. Colburn, minister of the interior; and Arthur P. Peterson, attorney general. Mr. Parker and myself being the native Hawaiians in the cabinet and second and third in the foreign ministers.

Immediately upon appointment, we repaired to the legislative assembly and reported to them that it had pleased her majesty to appoint another cabinet. Those of the legislature who were present and the population to the number of about 1,000 who gathered there, received us with applause. We took our seats and after going through the business of the house it was adjourned. The next morning, Saturday, January 14, the day that had been previously set apart as the day to prorogue the legislature, came and we presented ourselves again, and after going through the business of the house it adjourned to meet at the prorogation hour, 12 m. I may mention here that on Friday and Saturday, the days that we had attended the legislature, the party to which this cabinet had belonged, the reform party—were dissatisfied and hostile over their defeat that on both days they refused to attend the legislature and did not have the courtesy to attend the prorogation. While waiting for the hour, 12 noon, to approach, I accidentally heard that the queen proposed to promulgate a new constitution. I immediately sought an interview with my colleagues and notified them that if the queen intended to act in such an arbitrary manner I would resign. They answered that they were willing to do the same thing, and we decided that if the queen intended to carry this into effect any such idea we would advise her not to do so. I at once repaired to the place of the opposition and told them what I had heard and what we had decided to do. The leaders of the party advised us strongly not to resign, as we would then give the queen an opportunity to appoint others who would be only too willing to sign a new constitution. We followed their advice, and they assured us that if any conflict came between the queen and us, her cabinet, the community would give us their support to resist anything like this measure.

Here the letter goes on and gives the story of how the queen was forced to abandon the attempt to change the constitution and says the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. It then continues:

The other party was not satisfied with this, but they, with the assistance of the American minister and the troops of the United States steamer Boston, enlisted a number of men to the extent of about 200 and aided by the American troops, took possession and declared by proclamation a provisional government, contrary to the constitution now in force and contrary to the rights of 1,000 people, the population of this country. The cabinet notified the American minister of what had happened and asked him to assist this duly authorized government to suppress this revolt, or if he did not want to do that, then to remove the United States troops on board the Boston and we, the government, would do it ourselves. When we told him we had 700 men under arms and were equal to the situation, his reply was that he acknowledged the provisional government and would support it. We, the government, came to the conclusion, as we did not wish to come into conflict with the United States troops, to yield under protest. The queen and her cabinet are at present removed under protest, pending a hearing before the United States.

This action on the part of the American minister is degrading. He has upheld a mob and does so against the wishes of the aborigines of this country who are capable of taking care of themselves. The provisional government has put the country under martial law. It is dispatching a steamer now to carry a report to Washington and sending ambassadors to Washington. We have asked that the steamer take our representatives with it, but both sides of the case can be heard and they refuse. We will send them later. We trust it will not be too late. The Hawaiian people are waiting for the loss of their country. Can not America—the land of the free and the home of the brave—undo this wrong that she by her troops and ambassador assisted to?

Will you use your influence for us? Act promptly and my God assist you and help us. Yours with consideration and respect,
JOHN I. COLBURN, Minister of the Interior.

The letter has been forwarded to President Harrison by Mr. Gans, who, in his letter of protestation, says:
To the President of the United States and Members of Congress:

"As a citizen of the United States I humbly petition you to listen to the facts that have come to me from the afflicted and distressed people of Honolulu, City of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, a petition begging you not to accede to the demands of the commissioners sent to Washington from Honolulu."

To Wind Up the Economite Society.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—An evening paper announced yesterday that an application would be made in the next forty-eight hours for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Economite society. George F. Ward, a brother-in-law of President John Duss, is given as authority for the statement.

TO CHANGE PENSION LAWS.

An Effort Will Be Made to Purge the List and Keep Off Sharks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A lively pension fight is on in the house of representatives. Unless all indications fail there will be some very interesting debates and sharp maneuvering on the floor of the house when the pension appropriation bill is taken up for consideration. A radical change in the pension policy is proposed. The change will be backed up by a majority of the committee on appropriations and will be fought tooth and nail by the Republican minority, assisted by Representative Holman, chairman of the committee, who is ordinarily the most strenuous advocate in the committee of reduction of expenditures. The proposed change in the pension policy has in view a considerable reduction of the pension roll and of the enormous amount now paid out for pensions by purging the lists of the names of some of those now on it, and by making more difficult the procedure in some cases of a pension under the laws. It is proposed to change the laws in some respects, and a new policy is to be inaugurated as far as the administration of the law is concerned by turning over the whole pension bureau to the war department.

BLACK HORSE IN TROUBLE.

The Fiery Son of the Great Sioux Chief in the Cataboose.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Black Horse, a son of the famous Sioux chief, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, came to Chicago last night and struck the best whisky he ever had in his life. It fascinated him at first and later it paralyzed him. Last night, Black Horse, who is in company with Captain Hutchins of the army and several Indians, who likewise wear the regulation blue, strolled into the dining room of the Le Grande hotel where the entire band is staying. The first thing he did was to let loose a few Sioux war whoops and then he drew a revolver and began shooting promiscuously.

Two policemen who had come in to stop his yelling promptly knocked him flat and took everything but his rament and the howling warrior was locked up. Later on Captain Hutchins secured his release on the ground that he was a brave soldier and "good Indian."

Sequel to the Paris Horror.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 9.—News has just been received that the body of Will Butler had been found hanging to a limb and riddled with bullets, on Hickory creek, five miles southeast of this city. Butler, a seaman on the ship Henry Smith, who was cremated at here February 1, and made himself notorious during the search for Smith by claiming to know his whereabouts, which he could not divulge.

To Encourage Indian Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Congressman Mansur presented to the house yesterday an elaborate report from the territories committee in favor of the bill to allow Indians who have become American citizens changes of name from Indian to federal courts. The measure is intended to make civilized Indians desirous of becoming citizens.

Farmers' Orders to Consolidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 9.—The conference committee of the farmers and industrial organizations of the state, in session here, has about completed a scheme for the consolidation of all the farmers' organizations on a non political basis, and the only thing in the way of its success is the reluctance of the grange to join with the others.

Funeral of Colonel Dawes.

SE. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9.—The funeral of the late Colonel A. C. Dawes, yesterday at Christ church was the most imposing since that of the late Congressman James N. Burnes, the church being crowded with the relatives and friends of the dead man.

Frank Smith Is Dying.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Frank, the eldest son of Hon. A. W. Smith, late Republican candidate for governor, is on his death bed in McPherson and is expected to die at any moment. The young man is 24 years old.

The Ministry May Resign.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—It was rumored at midnight that the cabinet had resolved to resign and to recommend to President Carnot that he summon M. Cavaignac to form a ministry.

Sparling Bill Defeated.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—The bill legalizing sparring contests in the state was defeated for engrossment in the house yesterday afternoon.

A Quarantine Law Assured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate amendments to the house quarantine bill were concurred in to-day by the house.

NEWS NOTES.

The Illinois legislative committee has begun at Alton the investigation into the Wann horror.

The Harvard class of '55, with which Phillips Brooks graduated, is agitating a \$300,000 memorial chapel to the dead B'shop.

Cincinnati medical students got into a row in a dissecting room and belabored each other with fragments of human bodies.

A secret convention of the Universal Order of Telegraphers of North America will be held in Pittsburg, beginning next Tuesday.

Thomas J. Herndon, a popular old-time comedian who supported John Wilkes Booth during the early '60's, died in New York of paresis.

H. W. Weir, chief justice of Idaho during President Cleveland's first administration, died of apoplexy at Boise, Idaho, this morning, aged 70.

An amnesty law has just been passed by the Chilean congress which applies to all the followers of Balmaceda except the army and navy officers who aided in wrecking the warship Blanco Encalada and those connected with the massacre at Los Canos.

The governor of the department of Bolivia, United States of Colombia, has suspended for six months the publication of El Botiu, a Barranquilla newspaper, and fined the editor \$200 as a result of criticism of the government's financial policy.

THE KANSAS SOLONS

A SWEEPING RAILROAD REDUCTION BILL.

FREIGHT RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The New Bill Proposes to Cut Them Down From 23 to 25 Per Cent.—The Populist House Wants a Re-grading of Kansas Wheat, Making Fifty-Eight Pounds a Bushel—Eight Matters.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The senate railroad committee has introduced a bill as a substitute for the various measures introduced by individual members. The bill makes a reduction of from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent below the present freight rates and about sixteen per cent below the maximum freight rate bill introduced during the last session. The bill fixes the charges about seven per cent below the Iowa rate. An interesting feature of the bill is in the selection of railroad commissioners. It apportions the state into three districts and provides for a commissioner for each district.

The executive council is to appoint commissioners of the First, Second and Third districts for one, two and three years respectively. At the general election next November the commissioner of the First district is to be elected for three years, and the Second and Third districts are to hold elections in the same way in the two succeeding years. Thereafter, each year, the successor to the commissioner going out of office is to be elected for three years.

A minority report from the senate committee on railroads, recommends that the substitute bill concerning freight rates, reported favorably by the majority of the committee, be not passed for the reason that "it makes such sweeping reductions in freight rates that if put in force it will compel the railroads of the state either to do business at a loss or go out of business. It makes too great discriminations in favor of the long haul. It would in effect, by the cause of reductions in the number of employees and of wages to such employees, while at the same time increasing the duties to be performed. It makes the railroads of the state shuttlecocks in the hands of an arbitrary board of commissioners whose chief and only prescribed qualification is that they shall know nothing about the business for which they are chosen, whose power is as despotic as that of the czar of Russia and who are to be chosen as partisans during the heat of a political contest. It fails to do the very thing the people are demanding relief from, the unjust discriminations now made by the railroads in freight rates, and in our judgment would prove disastrous to the interests of all concerned and especially to the interests of the people who are asking relief."

Evening the senate of the Oklahoma legislature passed a bill to prohibit gambling in the territory. The bill was bitterly opposed by the blacklegs and gamblers, who have flourished here unmolested for three years, but finally passed. Yesterday morning when the enrolling clerk was ready to spread the bill upon the records, he found that his desk had been broken open during the night and the bill stolen. A committee has been appointed to investigate and sensational disclosures are promised.

Gamblers are Desperate.

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Implement House Fails.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9.—The wholesale implement house of George L. Jewett & Co. was closed last night on attachments issued in favor of the Saxton national bank for \$20,000. Other claims are now pouring in and it is expected the total will aggregate \$50,000. The assets are unknown. The bad season last year and poor collections caused the failure. The principal creditors are Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Chicago and Detroit houses.

Conferees on the Kickapoo Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Chairman Peel, in response to the announcement that the senate has passed the Kickapoo bill, asked that the changes be disagreed to and that the speaker appoint conferees. The request was granted and the speaker appointed as conferees, Peel, Brawley and Kem. They will proceed to take the bill up in conference as soon as Kem gets back from Nebraska.

Burned to a Crisp.

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 9.—John Groggan and John Morrissey were burned to a crisp about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Groggan's shanty, near the Philadelphia smelter. Both were, it is supposed, under the influence of liquor at the time.

Kansas Millers in Convention.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 9.—The January and the first number of the Saine County Presbyterian has just been issued. The paper is published in this city and the editors are J. L. Woodbridge and Rev. W. R. Dobyns.

No Further News From Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamship Australia, due from Honolulu yesterday and which will bring the latest news of political affairs in the Hawaiian islands, had not been sighted at 7 o'clock last evening.

Heavy Loss of Cattle.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—Estimates of leading Montana cattlemen are that at least twenty-five per cent of the cattle on the ranges have been lost from the storms and terribly cold weather of the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lease Did Not Draw.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Lease was advertised to lecture at Sedalia Wednesday night, but the attendance was so slim that she refused to appear.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

ANOTHER KANSAS FIGHT.

Anthony and Mitchell Are Removed From Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The executive council yesterday afternoon elected John Hall of Erie, Neosho county, to succeed W. M. Mitchell as Democratic member of the state board of railroad commissioners. But one ballot was taken, five voters being cast for Hall and one, that of Governor Lewelling, for Thomas G. Fitch of Walling. After the election of Hall balloting was begun for a successor to George T. Anthony.

At first the votes were scattering. I. P. Campbell and P. V. Healy of Wichita, P. B. Maxon of Emporia and W. M. Campbell, a member of the legislature from Stafford, each received support. Finally the names of I. P. Campbell and Healy were dropped and W. M. Campbell and P. B. Maxon each received three votes. Several ballots were taken without change and an adjournment was taken until this morning, when the balloting will be resumed.

READY FOR A ROW.

Unruly Sioux Are Making Preparation for Trouble of Some Kind.

PINK RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 9.—Reports come into the agency that strolling bands of unruly Sioux are making preparations for a racket of some kind. The police are watching their camp near the scene of the murders. The Indians are making medicine and singing war songs. The hostiles number 200. They are hemmed in by a well armed cordon of police.

They Nearly Elected Sanders.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—The Democrats of the legislature were in a perspiration last night over being caught napping at the joint session to-day, at which Senator Sanders came within two votes of being re-elected. With two exceptions every Republican was in his seat and Tierney, Democrat, added to the excitement by also voting for Sanders. Five Democrats were absent. The Republicans are claiming that they will elect Sanders at the session to-day. There is some chance of this, as the two Populists are wavering.

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IN DIRE DISTRESS.

FOUR THOUSAND LOUISIAN-ANS STARVING.

THEIR PLIGHT PITIABLE INDEED.

Failure of the Crops of Last Year Due to Floods and the Cold Weather Causing Intense Suffering—Aid Is Promptly Sent Many Deaths From Lack of Food Are Sure to Result.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 9.—Four thousand people in Catahoula and Concordia parishes in the northern portion of Louisiana are on the verge of starvation and have been driven to desperation by suffering and hunger. Unless aid is promptly sent them many deaths from lack of food will be the result.

Last summer's crops were destroyed by the floods and the water remained on the earth so long that it was impossible to raise either corn, cotton or sugar cane and

\$50,000. -- \$50,000.

People's Bank401 Ohio St. (Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000)
SEDALIA. Surplus \$2,500
Undivided Profits \$1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.

Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.

W. L. PORTER, J. C. VANKRIPER,
President. Cashier.**Announcement.**

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. DEKSKILL, of Bowling Green township, as a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent, subject to the democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce C. R. WHARTON as a candidate for county school superintendent subject to the decision of a democratic primary or delegate convention.

WEATHER REPORTFor the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock
This Afternoon by C. G.
Taylor.

Cloudiness Wind in tenths.	Temperature Max. Min.	Precipitation in inches.
8 10	Max. 39° Min. 28°	0.02.

Barometer 28.92.

A COUPLE OF DUDES.**How They Astonished a Girl Who Was Down on the Species.**
From the New York Sun.

This particular Brooklyn girl detects a dude. She lives on the Heights and belongs to the inner circle of Heights society. Her opportunities for observation have been excellent and she has always availed herself of them. The more she observed the greater was her detestation. She prided herself on being an expert, and in unguarded moments has boasted just a little of her skill in cataloguing dudes. That is why she felt chagrined about a mistake she made on Fifth avenue last Thursday.

It was early in the afternoon. She was walking up the avenue with a very dear friend. They had an appointment and were walking briskly. At Twenty-eighth street they overtook two persons whom this Brooklyn girl at once set down as dudes of the widest stripe. They were dressed in the most extreme fashion. Their long coats had those funny little welts in the back that emphasize their English make. Their high hats had that dashing French roll of the brim. Their hands were correctly gloved and their feet perfectly shod. With shoulders carried well back and bodies ever so slightly bent forward at the hips, with their arms properly akimbo, and their big clubs carried by the wrong end, their outward appearance surely seemed to justify this Brooklyn girl's opinion.

They were strapping big fellows; either one of them might have won fame in the center of Yale's rush line. They looked as if they could walk leagues just for amusement. That's why the leisurely, indolent way in which they sauntered up the avenue exasperated this Brooklyn girl, whose progress they unknowingly impeded when she was in a hurry.

"See the 'Deah Chollies," she said to her friend, "swaggering up the avenue to sit in the window of their club and suck the silver end of their sticks while they try to ogle the girls who pass by."

They had crossed Twenty-ninth street and started up the little hill. "I know just what kind of dudes those fellows are," went on this Brooklyn girl. "I'll bet a box of candy I can catalogue them exactly. They inherited a big lot of money, and they've been to college and abroad, but they haven't any idea of what to do with themselves or their money. They lead a perfectly useless life, and spend their time blocking their own way, just as they're blocking ours now. They never did a thing."

What she might have said was stopped by a scream of fright from up the avenue, and a hoarse shout of "Whoa! whoa!" that arose over the rumble of wheels on the noisy pavement. Coming down the hill was a beautiful brougham pulled by a spanking pair of cobs at a full run. No coachman was on the box and the reins were dragging loosely on the ground. A white-faced woman was tugging at the catch trying to open the door. The avenue was crowded with all sorts of vehicles whose drivers struggled to get out of the path of the runaway. The snow had been melting rapidly, and the slush and mud were awful. The hoofs of the running horses and the whirling wheels of the brougham splattered the dirt in splotches over everything near.

The two strapping fellows, who might have played in Yale's rush, took in the situation in a second.

The Brooklyn girl was pale with fear, and her friend thought she would faint. As the runaway drew nearly abreast of these dudes the one nearest the curb dropped his cane and with a quick leap laid his neatly gloved hand on the bridle of the high horse. The next second he was off his feet and being dragged along the muck of the street. The shock swerved the horses in towards the sidewalk, but did not stop them. The second dude saw his friend's plight, and was with him at a bound. In a second it was all over. A dozen men held the trembling horses. The dudes rescued their soiled hats, shook a little of the mud and slush from their clothes, and before the frightened lady could get out of her brougham to thank them, had resumed their leisurely stroll up the avenue without their elegant sticks, which had been lost in the excitement.

And this Brooklyn girl, when she recovered, said to her dear friend, "Well, I never! What a mistake I made."

Harry Duval, Dr. Depew's private secretary, vouches for the truth of this story. How he knows he doesn't say.

PERSONAL.

S. B. Thatcher, of Hannibal, is in the city to-day.

John R. Gentry is at Austin, Texas, on business.

Fred Newmark, of New York, is registered at Siche's.

W. H. O'Brien and family, of Denison, are at Hotel Siche's.

Dr. Sid Conkright went to Pleasant Green on professional duty.

Mr. Jas. Morrison is quite sick at his residence, No. 409 East Broadway.

J. M. Wild, Chicago; C. S. Mi-ban, Kansas City, and H. W. Hart, of Chicago, are at Siche's.

Rev. H. L. Anderson, of Kansas City, is in the city the guest of Rev. E. P. Ryland of the M. E. church, south.

Mr. Fox the horseman, has gone to Springfield with his family. He will return in time for the races in Sedalia.

Mrs. Will McDonald left for her home in St. Louis this morning after a pleasant visit with Mrs. C. L. Taylor.

Miss Estelle McGrew, of Lexington, Mo., arrived this morning on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wm. Bard, Jr.

Mrs. M. M. Jackson, of Knob-noster, has returned to her home.

after a pleasant visit with W. S. Baker and family.

Major Peel, of Sweet Springs, passed through this morning on his way to Jefferson City where he will remain several days.

Miss Kate Given has returned to Sedalia after a two week's pleasant visit with friends and relatives in Harrisonville and Belton.

Jas. Skinner, a prosperous farmer of Aurora Springs, Miller county, and the man who built the first house in Sedalia, is in the city.

Miss Mary Thomas, who resigned her position at the M., K. & T. auditor's office, bid good-bye to her Parsons friends Tuesday and departed for her home at Emporia. — *Parsons Sun.*

Chas. Lafore, chief of Indian police, of the five civilized tribes, with headquarters at Muskogee, is in the city the guest of his old friend Capt. J. J. Kinney. Mr. Lafore comes to attend the banquet in honor of J. J. Frey in whose estimation he stands very high.

Sunday Prize Fighting.
From the Chronicle.

The Crosby-Sharp mill of yesterday, though occurring on Illinois soil, was a distinctly St. Louis affair. For a few paltry dollars, but mainly for the plaudits of the "sporting world" and the blinding glare to their eyes of cheap newspaper notoriety, these two unfeathered birds pummeled each other to jelly in the presence of a crowd of delighted spectators. It was a butchery to afford a St. Louis holiday. It will go down in the annals of sporting events as one of the "greatest prize fights in the history of the ring." It is of no use to point out its brutality. The greater brutality in such affairs the greater the sport. Occurrences like this remind us of the appropriateness of the name of the work, "The Descent of Man." There is not a jackass in Missouri who couldn't "knock out" either of the participants in yesterday's bloody encounter. So it is a fact that man has descended from the brute, and from this standpoint his descent is certainly low.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the recorder's office:

John J. Ferguson and wife to Joseph Smasal, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 44, range 21, for \$674.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Collector to Publicly Post Personal Delinquent Tax List.

R. S. Mo., Sec. 5025. Every collector of the revenue shall, at least ten days before the first Monday in March in each year for which he is collector, put up a copy of the personal delinquent list at the court house of his county, and also at one of the most public places in each municipal township in the county; and on failure to put up such copies, such collector so failing shall be liable for the amount of such delinquent list.

The above law compels me on Feb. 20th, to publicly post a complete list of all persons who have not paid their personal taxes for 1892. The penalty is now only two per cent., but on March 1st it will be seven per cent. Pay your taxes at once and save further costs and trouble.

M. DOHERTY, Collector.

CITY ITEMS.**A Freezing Family Keep Warm.**
When you can get the best coal and wood in Sedalia at the lowest prices from Renken Brothers, first door east of Ohio on Eleventh street. Telephone, 270.**Pianos Tuned.**

F. C. Billings, practical piano and pipe organ tuner, 13 years' experience. Leave orders with Jno. Stark & Son, successors to Truxel & Co., Sedalia, Mo.

Farms for Rent. See J. J. YEATER.

A Grand Ball.

The G. I. A. to B. of L. E. will give a ball on the 14th of February, 1893, at the Armory hall. [Signed.] COMMITTEE.

A Prince's Reception

You will always get when you call on Geo. Fischer of the Queen City bar. He has the best liquors, wines and cigars in the city.

HARDY GRAS.

New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Feb'y 14th, 1893.

The Missouri Pacific will sell round trip tickets Feb'y 8th to 13th inclusive, good until March 7th for return, New Orleans \$22.85; Mobile \$21.85. For further particulars call on

H. L. BERRY,
Ticket Agent.

Smoke Kuhn Resolution, best cigar for the money in the city.

How to Save Doctor Bills.
From Chicago Daily Calumet.

Many a doctor's bill has been saved by the use of Chamberlain's cough remedy. The name is a household word in many parts of the country. Chamberlain's medicines have an extensive sale in the World's fair city, and many people testify to the merits of their different remedies. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

Police Court.

Julia Ann Adams, colored, was in court this morning for disturbing the peace. She was fined \$7.

John Lawson, a colored boy, was arrested at the depot last night by Depotmaster Carnes and his case set for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

It Took Trouble, but He Got It.

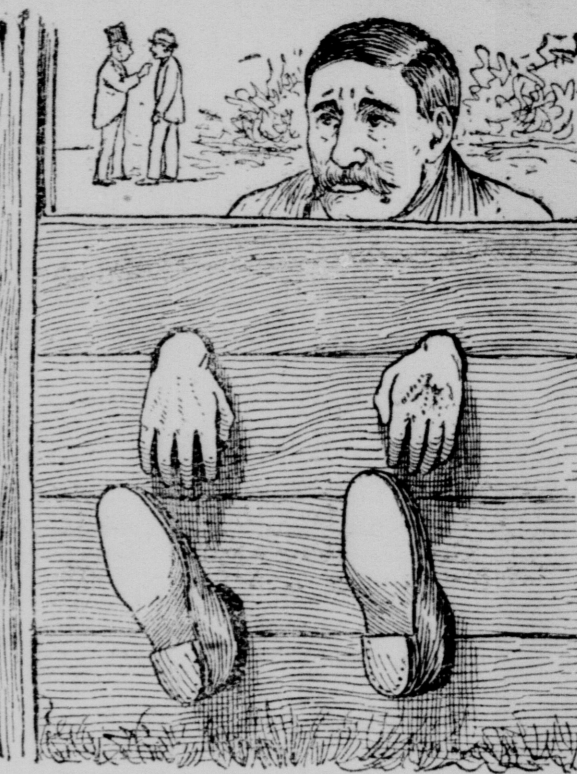
About two or three months ago I purchased from you a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, put up in Des Moines, Iowa. Such good results were obtained from its use that I enclose one dollar and ask that you send me two bottles by express. — J. A. Scriven, 18 E. 15th st., New York City. To H. H. Lane, druggist, Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Scriven is president of one of the largest shirt factories in New York, and widely known in business circles. When troubled with a cold give this remedy a trial and, like Mr. Scriven, you will want it again when in need of such a medicine. Fifty cent bottles for sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

Members of the Red Cross Society.

Several members of the Red Cross society, so famous in the Crimean war, passed through the city to-day on the east bound Missouri Pacific from Fort Reno, the U. S. government post in the Indian Territory. They were on their way to Jefferson barracks in St. Louis.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.
Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Siche's cafe. Also for sale by the can.**See Monkhause for Fort Scott Red Coal. Tel. 255.****Notice.**

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: All physicians who treat a case of diphtheria or any other contagious disease, are requested, as per ordinance, to report the case they treat at once, under the penalty of law, to either the board of health, or to Health Officer Chas. G. Doty, to enable him to put up a flag of warning.

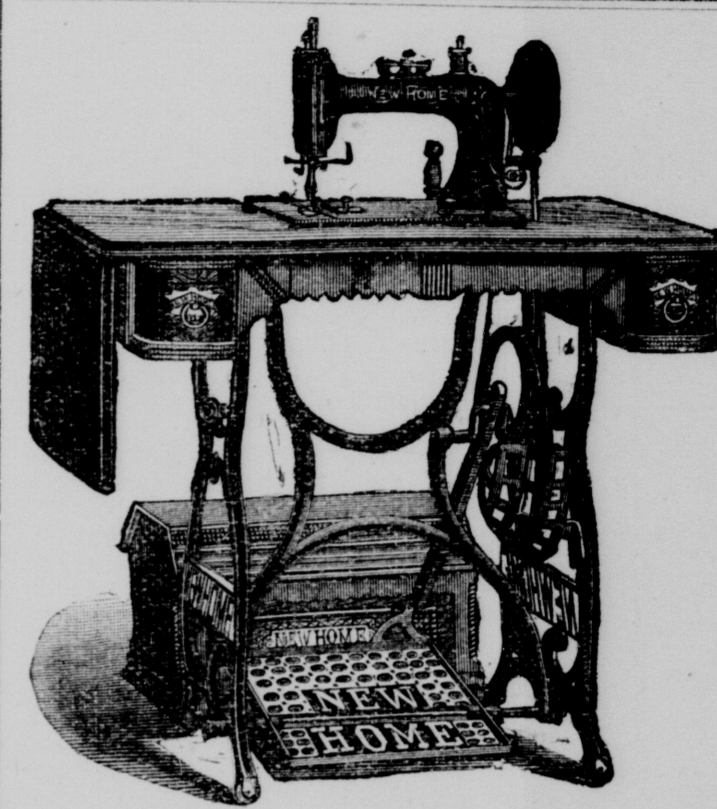
E. W. STEVENS,
Mayor.**Undesirable Stocks**

Are the bane of a store-keeper's existence. If he is shrewd he sells his goods before they become undesirable, if not, it places many business men in most unenviable positions. So far as business is concerned, they are tied hand and foot. We congratulate ourselves that we are not in that sort of fix. Our stock never was better, cleaner or closer up to date than now. The latest goods in abundance. We have the largest stock, choicest patterns and lowest prices to be found in the state.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Sedalia Carpet Company,

THIRD AND LAMINE.

Only
\$25!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell first-class Sewing Machines for the Reduced Price of \$25.

If you Want a Sewing Machine this is your Opportunity. Come at Once!

A. B. DEMPSEY, 112 West Second Street.

SEDALIA GROCER COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN**Staple & Fancy Groceries.**

We are opening up a NEW STOCK in our large building, 106 and 108 West Fifth street, and will make prices to dealers that will save them money. In our Retail Department will be found a Fine Line of Fancy Groceries at prices that will attract cash buyers.

CALL ... AND ... SEE ... US.

THEY STILL KEEP COMING!!**A REGULAR JAM OF PEOPLE!
BUT WE HAVE LOTS OF GOODS!****THEY MUST ALL GO IN TEN DAYS!****REMEMBER, ORIGINAL COST IS NOT CONSIDERED
IN THIS GREAT SALE.****YOUR :: GAIN :: AND :: OUR :: LOSS!!****H. J. LIGGETT, AGENT.****THE SHELVES MUST BE EMPTIED.**

Sedalia Weekly Democrat

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

WHAT OUR LAW-MAKERS ARE DOING.

THE WICKHAM MATTER.

HOUSE WILL INVESTIGATE

The Governor Quietly Investigating the Charges—The Work of the Senate and House.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—There is some hard work being done by representatives of the railroads against the "fellow servant bill," but the chances of the measure becoming a law are considered good. There is quite an element that would like to see the measure more general in its character, but the great majority of those who hold to this view will support the bill when the final test comes and trust to future legislation for the general law.

The Kansas City fee question has been revived since the return of the committee sent to investigate the matter, and an interesting session is promised when the report is made. Mr. Prigmore, of Pettis, is a member of the committee and it will be found in this case, as in all other matters, he has done his duty faithfully and intelligently.

In the senate yesterday the bill providing for free employment agencies in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, was on motion of Senator Yeater, amended to include Sedalia. Other amendments including Springfield, Moberly and Hannibal were agreed to and the bill finally laid over without further action.

In the house yesterday Moore's pink butter bill was beaten. The contested election case of Crouch (dem.) against Swager (rep.) was decided in favor of the latter.

A bill was reported favorably making railway franchises taxable as other real or personal property. Adjutant General Wickham returned this morning from his home at Gallatin. He declines to make any statement concerning Snell's alleged charges against him until he had thoroughly examined into them. The governor is still investigating the vouchers, but as yet nothing has developed that would tend to substantiate the discharged clerk's statements.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 9.—The sensational charges against General Wickham are in a measure dwarfed by charges that have been preferred against State School Superintendent Wolfe. The charges are said to be based on the testimony of Miss O'Bannon, who was stenographer in Wolfe's office and who resigned not long ago. She charges that frequently the state superintendent docked her salary on the plea of necessity to meet certain contingent expenses.

Wolfe says that the understanding when he employed Miss O'Bannon was that she was to receive only \$500. That he permitted her voucher to go in for a larger amount and paid for outside help out of the surplus. He admits having made a mistake in not making out the voucher for the exact amount of the salary.

The matter is regarded seriously enough for the house to take cognizance of it, and to-day Mr. Eaton offered a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the charges against Wolfe. The resolution was adopted and committee appointed.

In the house to-day a resolution, offered by Mr. Adkins, was unanimously adopted thanking the people of Missouri for the generous and unselfish support extended to the confederate home at Higginsville.

In the senate yesterday Senator Yeater's bill requiring probate judges to file with county assessors a list of the names of all administrators and executors was sent to engrossment.

In the house yesterday the railway hospital bill was recommitted to the committee for purpose of amending.

The committee on internal improvements reported adversely the

bill requiring street railways to have a conductor on each car.

In the senate to-day Senator Yeater's resolution to appoint a committee to visit St. Louis to investigate the practicability of putting electric wires under ground was lost.

Senator Bradley's bill increasing state dram shop licenses from \$25 to \$50 was read a third time and pending discussion the senate took recess.

Personal Encounter.

A personal encounter between Representative Rust and Joe O'Brien, of the Kansas City Times, took place at the Madison at one o'clock to-day, in which the news-gatherer was knocked down. Friends separated them before serious injury was done to either. The trouble grew out of a discussion of the Kansas City fee bill. Black eyes and lost buttons were the extent of the damage.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Immense Crowds Witness the Ceremony at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An immense crowd visited the national capital to-day to witness the formal counting of the electoral vote. The address rehearsal of the inauguration ceremonies to-day were almost the same as those of four years ago with a slight difference in the personnel.

Allen Elected.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 7.—The contest for United States senators from Nebraska ended to-day with the election of Allen, populist.

STEAMBOATS ON THE OSAGE.

How Navigation Was Ruined by an Error of a Government Engineer—The Wing Dams.

"An unfortunate event occurred in the improvement of the channel of the Osage river many years ago," said a former prominent citizen of Warsaw to a DEMOCRAT reporter this morning.

"It was prior to the war that the government made an appropriation for making the Osage river navigable to Warsaw. A large force of men was placed upon the work under the direction of what was supposed to be a competent engineer. It was proposed to build wing dams in such a position as to cut the channel deeper and wider. Instead of placing these dams at the head of the shoals they were placed at the lower end, and as a result the channel filled up. This made the river even worse than before. The dams are still to be seen along the river and as one canoes down the picturesque stream the roar of the water falling over the dams can be heard for quite a time before they are reached."

MURPHY CLUB DISBANDED.

A Lack of Interest Was the Cause—To be Much Regretted—Good Work Done.

The DEMOCRAT regrets to learn that Edward Murphy Temperance Club, No. 1, passed out of existence last evening.

For a number of months the members of the club and the public have not taken the interest that seemed to move them during the presence in their midst of the famous lecturer. Revivals have been attempted, but to no purpose, the one of last week drawing hardly a corporal's guard. To save the members of the club from any financial embarrassment, it was decided last evening to accept the proposition of Messrs. White and Jenkins who agreed to assume the debts of the club if the furniture would be turned over to them as collateral.

The club at one time had about 290 active members. Its record for good in Sedalia is one to be proud of as it has been the means of assisting many men to lead better lives.

For Robbing a House at Pilot Grove.

A short time ago a house was robbed at Pilot Grove, but the parties who did the job were not apprehended. Suspicion, however, pointed to a character known to the police in Sedalia is Chas. Johns, alias Chas. Jones, alias "Toledo Bill," alias "Bull Dog Slayer," whose home is at Danville, Ill.

Constable J. E. Smith, of Pilot Grove, wrote to Chief of Police DeLong asking that a lookout be kept for Jones. The police were notified and Officer John Scally succeeded in bagging his man. He will be taken to Pilot Grove by Constable Smith. Jones was arrested and locked up in the calaboose on January 29th for late hours.

KNOWN IN SEDALIA.

A. McCallahan Tells A Sad Story

OF THE TERRIBLE WRECK

At Pana, Illinois, Which Includes People Who Are Well Known In This City.

The DEMOCRAT regrets to chronicle the fact that Mr. A. McCallahan and his sister, Mrs. Laughlin, and two twin children, aged 4 years each, were in the terrible and disastrous wreck on the Big Four at Pana, Ill., on Tuesday night. Mr. McCallahan has recently been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific under John Hough in the yards in this city. He recently severed his connection with the road and was on his way to Lynchburg, Va. His sister who had been visiting in Sedalia was on her way to her home at Cleveland, Ohio. The *Globe-Democrat* of Thursday gives the following account of their experience.

"Mr. McCallahan, who is accompanying Mrs. Laughlin and children to Cleveland and intends himself to go on to Lynchburg, Va., was rather demoralized though thankful. He occupied one corner of a room, Mrs. Laughlin on a rocker, the other, little Bessie Laughlin, in a dying condition another corner on a cot bed, while three little children amused themselves around the hotel corridor. Several kind-hearted ladies stood near ready to render any service that they could. They had left Sedalia at 12:15 o'clock Tuesday, where Mr. McCallahan worked on the Missouri Pacific line.

"I knew we had jumped the track as soon as the bumping commenced," he said, as he felt a sore spot on his head, "and I at once made a dive for the girls, who were in the opposite car seat. I was too late. The next minute glass commenced to fly, and the seats doubled up and slipped over us. Poor Bessie, I couldn't find her for some time. She was pinned down, and her face was pressed against the steam pipe. The doctor says he can save her eyes, but look at her!"

With that he walked over to the little sufferer's side. Her face and arms were hidden with cloths and lotions. Mrs. Laughlin was as cool as could be, though her dislocated shoulder and sprained back pained her severely. The twin sister of Bessie and little Robert were bruised, but probably not seriously."

MORE NEW BUILDINGS.

Mayor Stevens to Make Substantial Improvements Upon His Third Street Property.

The building of fine business houses in the spring is being announced with great regularity by enterprising Sedalians.

The latest improvement is that undertaken by Mayor E. W. Stevens, the plans and specifications for which will be open for inspection to-morrow. Mayor Stevens proposes to change his brick building on the northeast corner of Third and Osage into a two-story brick. The ground floor will be divided into seven store rooms and the upper floor will be made into fourteen business offices. The building will be thoroughly repaired and changed into a model business structure. The DEMOCRAT takes pleasure in announcing such gratifying news of Sedalia's prosperity.

Invitations Issued.

Messrs. Jno. D. Crawford, Z. F. Bailey and A. J. Smith, committee on invitation, have sent out a large number of invitations to the dedication ceremonies to be held in the auditorium of the magnificent First Baptist church, corner Sixth and Lamine streets, on Sunday, February 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m. The programme is one of great interest and a very large attendance is expected.

Will be Taken to the Asylum.

Joseph Smith, an 18-year-old white boy, was ordered taken to the asylum at Nevada at Wednesday's session of the county court. The young man up to the age of seven years was regarded as an unusually bright boy, but his mind is now thought to be hopelessly shattered. Sheriff Porter will go south with him in the morning.

COUNTY COURT.

Bond of County Collector Doherty Approved—A Patient for the Asylum—Bonds Cancelled.

The following business has been transacted by the county court, Judge John N. Dalby presiding:

Saloon licenses were granted to Samuel Brobeck, successor of Frank Kruger and Philip Helburn & Co.

The resignation of William Leach, overseer of road district 44 was received and W. G. Pierson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The rate of poll tax for the year 1893 was fixed at \$3.

Ordered that a road be located and opened in section 32, township 44, range 20, on petition of Jesse Highborn and others.

Petition of Taylor Crawford and others was received for change of road in section 27, township 46, range 23.

Ordered that a new road be located and opened in township 44, range 22.

The bond of County Collector Mike Doherty for the term beginning March 1, 1893, was approved and ordered on record with the following bondsmen: Michael Doherty, E. G. Cassidy, M. McGinley, Daniel Donahue, James, J. W. Murphy, August Imheuser, James H. Doyle and Wm. H. Powell, jr. The bond is for \$150,000.

The court cancelled court house bonds from No. 100 to No. 110, amounting to \$5,500; also cancelled interest coupons amounting to \$1,500, leaving an unpaid total of \$45,500.

All blanks over five years old which the law allows to be destroyed were burned Wednesday.

Joseph Smith, adjudged insane, was ordered sent to the asylum at Nevada.

Before Justice Levens.

Thomas Field, charged with assaulting Joseph P. Lowell, on January 24, was fined \$1 and costs, a total of \$12.05, yesterday afternoon, which he paid.

Jordan Hickman, colored, for disturbing the peace of his wife and step-daughter, Anna Brown, by fighting, had his case continued until Saturday. He gave bond in the sum of \$50.

Jos. Edwards for refusing to return a wood saw which he had borrowed from Bettie Lacy, was fined \$5 and costs, about \$18, for theft and sent to jail.

A Terrible Misfortune.

The Kansas City *Journal* says that Mr. and Mrs. Martin Tacker, who live at 726 South Ninth street, awoke Monday at 4 o'clock from a profound sleep and discovered that they had been chloroformed by burglars who had entered the house during the night. In a crib at the side of the bed were twin boys, five days old, who were so badly chilled from the cold that they both died, one at noon Monday and the other at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The burglars left the doors open when they left, and before the parents awoke from their sleep, rendered additionally deep from the effects of chloroform, the infants were frozen so badly that they died, as stated above.

Will Remodel the Building.

The Bank of Commerce is getting its quarters, No. 126 Ohio street, into shape as rapidly as possible. The building for a number of years has been occupied by the clothing house of Daniel David. The bank has secured a five years' lease and will make many changes in the exterior appearance, cutting several large windows in the south side and cutting off a section of the east end to be used as a store fronting on Second street.

An Operation Performed.

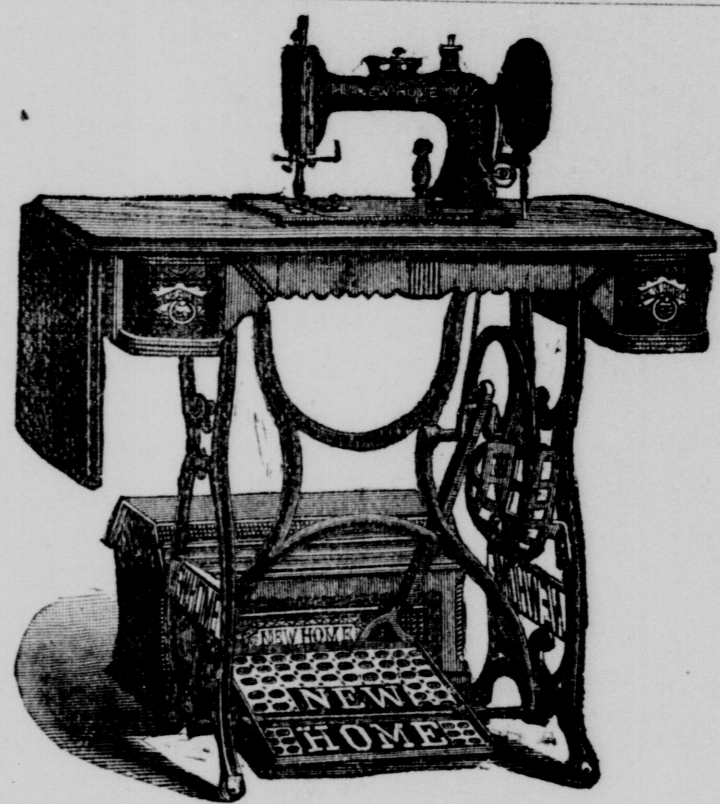
Justice Milo Blair underwent an operation Wednesday by Dr. D. Wal Greene, a noted oculist of Grand Rapids, Iowa. It is to be hoped that his failing eyesight will be fully restored.

Did Not Charge a Cent.

The car load of coal for the poor of Sedalia was brought from Higginsville free of charge. This is certainly a most commendable action on the part of the Missouri Pacific railway and contrasts most favorably with the much used expression of "heartless corporation."

Want the Circuit Divided.

A mass meeting was held at Higginsville Tuesday night to petition legislature through the representatives to enact a law providing for four sessions of the circuit court of that county, and to have two terms held at Higginsville and two at Lexington. Three sessions are now held. Lexington is said to be fighting the measure.



Only \$25!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell first-class Sewing Machines for the Reduced Price of \$25.

If you Want a Sewing Machine this is your Opportunity. Come at Once!

A. B. DEMPSEY, 112 West Second Street.

THE WOODARD BOYS.

The Famous Sheep Stealing Case—Who is the Man Stevenson?—A Large Crowd.

The circuit court room is crowded Thursday by large audience which is present to hear the testimony introduced in the case of Thomas and William R. Woodard who are charged with stealing 105 sheep from Perry Deweese and John Rissler.

Hon. W. D. Steele appears for the defense and Prosecuting Louis Hoffman and ex-Prosecuting Attorney George F. Longan are representing the state. The case is before Justice Henry C. Levens and has been in progress since yesterday afternoon.

The evidence as introduced implicates Dave Woodard and Oscar Wilcox, the latter about sixteen years old. Both are missing from the city and this in itself is very suspicious. It has been shown that the Wilcox boy took Dave Woodard to Mora in a cart on January twenty fifth and that when Woodard was next seen in Sedalia he was much changed by having shaved off his moustache. Wm. Woodard is also known to have lately been squandering considerably more money than he should have done.

This morning a young man named Lewis living near Mora testified that he assisted Willie Woodard to drive the sheep a mile or more toward Mora. Woodard offered to sell 16 of the sheep but refused to do it when he found that Lewis wanted to trade a gold watch for them, saying that the sheep belonged to his father. He stated that his father lived near Houstonia.

Con Donohoe, who works for Curd Petty, west of the city, claimed to have seen Wm. Woodard at 1:30 a. m. on the night of January 24th driving the sheep over the M., K. & T. crossing in the southwestern portion of Sedalia. He identified the boy but could not identify the man with William to be his brother Tom.

Mr. Shaffer, employed at the woolen mills, saw the sheep on the same night. He was sitting with a sick member of the family of Bell Hutchinson in the western part of the city when the sheep passed the house.

A Pillar of the Church.

Dr. J. A. Grimes went to Hughesville on Tuesday to visit his aged mother who is quite sick. Mrs. Grimes is a lady of many rare Christian qualities. She is one of the pillars of the "Campbellite" church and was baptized into that faith by the founder, Alex. Campbell. Early in the history of the movement, he organized a church at Clintonville, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and Mrs. Grimes, then a fair and blushing girl, embraced the faith. She is one of the oldest members of the church now alive. It is to be hoped that her sickness is but temporary.

THE M., K. & E. DIVISION.

General Superintendent A. A. Allen Interviewed Concerning It—May be Similar to the Mo. Pacific.

General Superintendent A. A. Allen, of the M., K. & T., came in from the south on Tuesday in private car No. 26, on his way to Hannibal.

A DEMOCRAT representative was introduced to Mr. Allen and found him to be a courteous and pleasant gentleman with none of the official "red tape" so often found. He is a comparatively young man in appearance, and impresses one as a quiet, shrewd business man. He is unostentatious and modest to a de-

gree that surprises a reporter whose experience has been that most men are not averse to having their names sounded in the public ear.

Mr. Allen was asked at what point the west end of the division of the M., K. & E. would be located.

In reply he stated that the matter had not yet been brought before the management for definite decision and that therefore he could give no exact answer. However, it was his opinion that a freight division would be established at a point somewhere between Boonville and St. Louis, similar to the Chamolis division of the Missouri Pacific.

This can be construed in a general way as an answer to the reporter's question and names Sedalia as the western terminus of the new extension. Boonville's efforts to get the end of the division will be without avail.

A DRUMMER TALKS.

He Is Waiting for Some Daring "Katy" Brakeman to Eject Him From a Coach.

"This new wrinkle on the M., K. & T. of being made to purchase a ticket before you can get aboard a train is a great big bluff," said a St. Louis drummer as he elevated his patent leathers upon the heater at Kaiser's Thursday evening.

"I have been traveling a long, long time and I have yet to see the day when yellow gold will not pass muster. Such a rule is an outrage upon the integrity of a conductor, and as far as I can see there is no reason upon earth why it should be demanded other than to prevent the knight of the punch from knocking down fares. It is a nuisance to a traveling man who is many times compelled to rush to catch a train and at the same time see that his grip and a dozen or more trunks are safely aboard. I do not propose to buy a ticket if I should not feel like it, and I would like to see the color of the brakeman's hair that can keep me from getting on the train or put me off after I do get on. United States' money is a legal tender and the M., K. & T. or any other railroad dare not refuse it. I am prepared for the occasion when any attempt is made to eject me from a car, and when that little affair takes place somebody is going to regret it, and it will not be your humble servant."

Died of Consumption.

Edward Clay, colored, son of Isaac and Celia Clay, departed this life February 2nd, of consumption, at his home at Georgetown.

Farms for Rent. See J. J. YEATER.

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER
PUREST AND BEST
LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS
+ POUNDS 20¢ +
HALVES 10¢ QUARTERS 5¢
SOLD IN CANS ONLY.

Sedalia Democrat.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the SEDALIA DEMOCRAT: A. R. Driskell, Beaman; Wm. Hoffman, Longwood; Thomas G. May, Hughesville; A. H. Nicholas, Houston; Harry Agee, Lamonte; C. B. Wharton, Green Ridge; James S. Ream, Green Ridge; M. S. Durrill, Galleys; R. W. S. Overstreet, Smithton, Mo.; Daniel Botts, Pauline, Mo.; James Vaughan, Green Ridge, Mo.; J. P. Skillman, Dresden, Mo.

An agent wanted in every school district in the county; good pay to active agents; correspondence solicited.

The Slater *Index* declares in favor of a constitutional convention.

THERE should be no question about the passage of the fellow servants bill now before the general assembly.

Gov. BOIES declines to enter Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but he will in all probability enter the United States senate.

Gov. BOIES, of Iowa, is said to have been tendered the position of secretary of agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet.

THE Columbia *Herald* thinks the university is sure of an appropriation of \$300,000 from the present general assembly.

THE live newspapers of the state are in favor of a constitutional convention, and the progressive citizens are of the same opinion.

PETTIS county's financial affairs are in good condition and this year will witness a large reduction in the bonded indebtedness and a big saving in interest.

SEDALIA has about raised her quota of the funds for the north and south railroad, and it is to be hoped that active work will begin as soon as the weather will permit.

THE cold spell has been hard on the poor, but it does not interrupt business as seriously as impassable highways. These we may expect when the warm weather sets in.

THE United States can find right here at home enough work to employ all the energies of its executive and congress. Let Claus Spreckles conduct his own speculations.

THERE is much interest being manifested in the contest for county school superintendent. Several candidates are already in the field and their friends are hard at work in their interest.

THE next time the Missouri house of representatives attempts to "instruct" our senators it should simply instruct them to vote as they please. By doing this there will be no need of explanations or reconsiderations.

SEDALIA will compare favorably with any city of equal population anywhere in the character of her churches, her schools and her newspapers. A good public library, however, is one of the things needed.

IN twenty years, says the St. Joe *Gazette*, there has been no counterfeiting of Uncle Sam's postage stamps. To counterfeit the Columbian stamps would entail financial ruin—the bill for paper would be too large.

IT is gratifying to know that the Missouri house of representatives has confidence in Vest. But the house must be more guarded in the "instructions" it issues if it wants the people to retain confidence in the Missouri house of representatives.

SEDALIA still claims that it will have the \$60,000 for the northern road. Sedalians never give up.—*Springfield Leader*.

Oh, yes they do, sometimes! They will give up \$60,000 whenever the north and south railroad comes along.

THE United States has no earthly use for the Hawaiian islands. If speculators invest their money in that country they do so at their own risks. All that they can ask is that this country extend to them the same protection that it extends to its citizens in other foreign lands.

THE DEMOCRAT desires to most heartily endorse the following from the Boonville *Republican*: "Give this state a new constitution, and then give this state good road laws, and there will be no need of dotting the state with convict camps in order

to secure 'good' roads in certain localities."

CLARKSON's roast of Harrison was terrific, but was it entirely undeserved? Well, if Cleveland had appointed a republican under similar circumstances there are democrats all over the land who would have felt called upon to express an opinion similar to that expressed by Clarkson.

THE average legislature is ready to reform the universe on short notice and reasonable terms. In the Minnesota house of representatives a bill has been introduced to prohibit the wearing of hoop-skirts in that state. It will be interesting to watch the efforts to enforce a measure which, if not unconstitutional, is at least null and void because it conflicts with the law of fashion.

WHAT a reformation there has been among the republican papers in the last four months. Those journals which were most alarmed during the campaign lest the democrats should repeal the McKinley bill are now most anxious to have that measure abolished. Either they have become converted to the low tariff idea or else they desire to bring ruin and bankruptcy upon the country.

THE St. Louis *Chronicle* says that the crime of the people of Paris, Texas, was more horrible than that of the infamous fiend who was tortured. But the *Chronicle* does not mean that. The spectacle was hideous and sickening, as every manifestation of popular frenzy is likely to be, but the *Chronicle*, in its calmer moments, does not mean to compare the people of Paris with the negro fiend, or to represent their act as more fiendish than his.

THE rumor that S. H. H. Clark is likely to become president of the Missouri Pacific Railway company is current among railroad men. Mr. Clark is one of the ablest railroad men in the country and has probably no equal in point of intimate knowledge of the needs of a first class western road. The Missouri Pacific has long been regarded as one of the best roads in the country and under Mr. Clark it will lose none of its old time popularity.

JUDGE STOWE in the course of the trial of Jack Clifford for the killing of Connors, a Pinkerton soldier, at Homestead, held the other day that the Pinkertons had the legal right to go to Homestead and use force to take the mills, and would not allow that right to be questioned in his court. If this view is sustained by the higher courts it very nearly settles the case against the accused. In Missouri there is a statute which forbids invasion of the state by foreign armed bodies.

SHOULD congress obey the mandate of Wall Street and set the seal of condemnation on silver coinage, the party of Weaver and Jere Simpson would become a giant in the west. The democratic party must perform what its leaders have promised for so many years. The Vest silver bill which was supported so bravely by western senators two years ago is as just a measure and as badly needed now as it was then; if all the arguments urged in its behalf then were true and logical, what excuse can any western representative have for changing from a supporter to an opponent of free coinage?

It would be as well for the Missouri general assembly to remember that its members were elected for the purpose of passing upon matters of state legislation, and that the people of Missouri have two senators and divers and sundry representatives in congress to speak for them upon subjects of national legislation. It may be possible that the representatives in Washington are as well informed upon matters in general as are the representatives at Jefferson City, and that instructions, commendations and criticisms may be left to the people. A legislature elected upon a certain issue may very properly instruct our senators how to vote on that issue, but modesty would suggest that no attempt be made by one legislative body to set up a guardianship over the members of another, even though they represent the same constituents.

THE Pittsburg *Leader* estimates that the death of a congressman usually costs Uncle Sam an even hundred thousand dollars. It has been noted, however, that some of them cost more living than dead.

HON. A. H. LIVINGSTON, one of the ablest lawyers in Southern Missouri, in writing to the *Republic* says: "No state to-day stands more in need of a revised, new and progressive constitution than Missouri."

THE supply of cabinet material in the effete east seems about exhausted. President Cleveland should remember that in the boundless west there are virgin forests of cabinet timber that have never been touched.

IT is time for the Missouri general assembly to get down to work and stop all needless waste of time. The seventy days will soon roll round and there are many important matters requiring serious attention.

THE Fayette *Advertiser* has the following in regard to a matter that, if not exaggerated, will one day be the subject of investigation by the railroad commissioners: "The section men have all been discharged from the Katy at this place. It is not more than safe to ride upon it at best, and we prophesy it will not be long before the commissioners condemn it as unsafe for public travel."

THE Fulton *Telegraph* indignantly denies the statement, made in this paper, that it favors the removal of the capital from Jefferson City. The DEMOCRAT hastens to set the *Telegraph* right, if it has been misrepresented. Our statement was based upon the *Telegraph's* suggestion that a bill for removal be introduced, and we thought the *Telegraph* would hardly urge the introduction of a measure unless it favored it.

THE newspapers of the state almost without exception are commending Senator Cochran's bill for the inspection and control of banks, trust companies, building and loan associations and investment companies organized under the laws of this state. The state authorizes these companies to do business, and it is therefore morally bound to see that they do not swindle nor oppress those who deal with them. There have been bank failures in this state that could not have occurred had there been a bank examiner who would do his duty.

THE newspapers that are expecting a "bloody war" to grow out of Governor Hogg's effort to have the men who burned the negro rapist punished, will be sadly mistaken. There will be no "war" over the fate of the rapist. The men who mobbed him could go to trial in any community in Texas without the slightest danger of conviction. There is a feeling pretty general among the American people that the crime of rape places its perpetrator outside the pale of human sympathy, and the men who mob such a villain are about as safe from punishment as the slayers of a rabid dog would be.

A WASHINGTON CITY dispatch says the importunity of office seekers is just now making the lives of the senators and representatives a burden. But as we hear of no resignations it is fair to presume that these senators and representatives remember the time when they were candidates and engaged in the work of making "life a burden" to the very fellows that are now returning the compliment. The idea that "office seeking" is a crime or a reproach should never be propagated by men who have themselves figured in the role, but they should take the same patriotic view of the matter that they impress upon their constituents so forcibly when they want a term or two in Washington.

THE Boonville papers are joining the refrain that is now heard from the Missouri river to the interior of Texas. The Boonville *Democrat* says: "What is the matter with the M., K. & T. railroad? The road has enjoyed, in the year past, a season of prosperity unprecedented in its history. The management ought to be liberal with employees and polite to patrons; on the contrary there is loud and angry complaint from both. Wages are said

to have been reduced below the living point by employees, and patrons complain of impertinence on the part of train porters. The road has been the Boonville favorite, for travel, for two or three years and we regret to hear complaint."

An alleged "friend of Senator Vest" is thus quoted by the Jefferson City correspondent of a St. Louis paper: "For years Cockrell has been trying to share the brilliancy of Vest and it is time he had made a record for himself. Vest is the brainiest and strongest senator in Washington to-day, and while he is known all over the United States, Cockrell has never shown any marked ability in the senate and is hardly known outside of Missouri. If we cannot express our appreciation of Vest without also being compelled to include Cockrell in the same resolution, all of Vest's friends prefer to make no public expression of our admiration of him." No newspaper in the state entertains a higher opinion of Senator Vest than does the DEMOCRAT. This newspaper entertains a high opinion of Senator Cockrell also, and deprecates what seems to be an effort on the part of certain friends of these gentlemen to build up the one at the expense of the other. They have both served the people faithfully; but so, too, would dozens of other democrats placed as they were. There is no use to promote factionalism in this state at this time.

EVERY respectable newspaper will thank the Kansas City *Star* for its dignified and manly defense of journalism. Newspapers sometimes make mistakes and thus misrepresent public men, but so do even United States senators when they undertake to outline what they think they have reason to believe will be the policy of some party leader. The *Star* says: "It was quite proper for Mr. Vest to remind Mr. Teller in the senate yesterday that it was not safe to seek Mr. Cleveland's wishes and desires in the newspapers, but he went entirely too far when he asserted that it was the constant habit and purpose of all public journals to burden their columns with false statements. The aim of every reputable newspaper is to publish the news and to make an accurate record of current events. In the absence of definite knowledge and information, correspondents—and notably political correspondents—are not infrequently relegated by circumstances to the realm of speculation. But the dissemination of prevailing rumors and interesting gossip does not necessarily carry with it any desire to practice mendacity or to mislead the public. The average temper of the press is fair, its purposes, generally speaking, are upright, and the fact remains that the newspapers are the most faithful and trustworthy chronicles of the time."

THOSE newspapers which are so ready to condemn and denounce the people of Paris, Texas, for wreaking vengeance upon the fiend who outraged and then murdered poor little baby Myrtle Vance, make no allowance for the frenzy of rage and indignation that is consequent upon such a crime in a country peopled by Caucasians. It is too much to ask the father and brothers of the poor little girl to calmly await the slow process of the law. There are crimes that place their perpetrators beyond the pale of human sympathy or consideration, and the one at Paris was of this character. Men can best judge the people who punished the fiend by stopping to consult what would have been their own feelings if the little, innocent darling who meets them at the door when they go home after a day's work, should be made the victim as little Myrtle Vance was. Would they stop coolly to argue as to appearances? Would they not, on the other hand, yearn to inflict upon the fiend all the tortures that are felt by the damned in perdition, and then regret that they could not add new additional sufferings to the heartless criminal, until by an eternity of agony the punishment should become commensurate with the crime? They would recognize the impossibility of ever adequately punishing the fiend, but they would inflict all the punishment they could.

CALL A CONVENTION.

"Missouri needs a new constitution," says the Columbia *Herald*. "The present instrument was adopted in 1875, when the people were smarting under unjustly-imposed bonded debts and staggering from the effects of the panic of 1873. It was good enough for those times. But it is stringent, reactionary and burdensome in 1893."

A new constitution is needed to equalize taxation. At present farmers and land-owners are taxed out of proportion to corporations. Many thousands of personal property wholly escape the assessor. Valuations are unequal in different sections of the state. A new revenue law and new provisions for assessing and collecting taxes are of urgent necessity.

A new constitution is needed to permit Missouri to secure good roads. Enough money is yearly thrown into the mud in this state to build hundreds of miles of turnpikes gravelled and drained. A county that wishes to bond itself to secure good roads ought to be permitted to do so.

The burden of criminal costs has become overwhelming. A reform is required. The absurdities of our judicial system have become glaring. The whole system needs to be recast. By a new constitution these and many other reforms could be secured.

Hence we cordially endorse the bill offered by Senator Yeater submitting to the people of Missouri the question of calling a convention to revise the present constitution."

AIDS TO CLIMBING.

It is not every man of ability, honesty and integrity who succeeds in climbing the steep path of political preferment.

A man may be an encyclopedia of knowledge, a Washington in patriotism and a tireless worker, and yet fail in the race for political honors.

There is a certain degree of "smoothness" that must be united to the substantial virtues already named, to constitute the model American politician.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells the following story which in part explains the recent election of Judge Martin, for it shows that he has the elements of a successful public man:

"All else being equal, it is the keen judge of human nature who displays the greatest agility in climbing the political ladder. He it is who finds the approaches to the feminine heart, fondles the baby, bestows judicious bits of flattery, praises the meals set before him in the house of a desirable constituent, talks with the boys, chaffs with the girls, sees everything about the place that a farmer wants seen, never broaches an unpleasant subject, is a welcome guest wherever he goes and always leaves behind a desire that he will call again. Judge Martin, recently chosen United States Senator from Kansas is said to have just such admirable tact, and possesses in addition those qualities of statesmanship which best fit him for the important trust to which he has been called. Shortly after his election to the senate, the judge was tendered a big reception, and, of course, accepted the honor. It was here that the judge gave a fine example of his generalship. As he stepped forward on the platform to deliver his address he saw Mrs. Lease, the somewhat famous populist, sitting in the audience. Quick as a flash his ready wit suggested a diplomatic change in the programme. Instantly leaving the platform he walked to where the distinguished lady from Wichita sat, greeted her with a charming air of deference and asked her to a seat of honor. Amid great applause she was escorted to the platform on the arm of the judge, and when she spoke, lost no time in referring to 'that kind and courteous gentleman, that eminent jurist, that polished statesman, Judge John Martin.' Such is cute politics."

A NEEDED LAW.

Senator Cochran has introduced a bill providing for the rigid inspection of banks and other financial institutions in this state.

That the measure is needed no one who investigates the subject will deny.

Banks, investment companies and building and loan associations are organized and chartered by the state and do business with the people under such charters.

Should not the state then, which charters these institutions, use due

diligence to protect its citizens from loss through dealing with the creatures of its laws?

There have been bank failures enough in the last three years to compel attention to the need of some kind of inspection under authority of the state.

A HARD LOT.

The man who has undergone a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary has his hardest punishment to face when the doors are opened and he is turned out in the world with a prison-made suit on his back and a five dollar bill in his pocket. His very appearance advertises him as a discharged convict and everybody shuns him, wherever he goes.

Bearing upon this subject, the St. Louis *Chronicle* says:

"A man convicted of theft was released from the Missouri penitentiary Saturday after serving out the full sentence given him by the courts for his offense. He naturally wanted to get as far away from the frowning prison walls as possible, and as quickly, so he boarded the first train out of Jefferson City and came to St. Louis. He might have gone further if his money had been sufficient. As soon as he stepped off of the car at the Union depot here he was 'spotted' by his tell-tale new suit of jeans and was promptly jailed by the vigilant depot police as 'a dangerous character.' Now, what has this unfortunate man done to merit such treatment? Where does Christian charity begin in this world?"

But what is the remedy? How can the hard lot of the friendless, disgraced man be made easier and avenues opened for him to seek employment with the hope of building up a character for honesty and integrity?

Our prison system is not reformatory. There is no reason to believe that when a convict comes out he is any better man than when he went in, and the mere fact that he has been so dangerous to society that he had to be locked up puts society on its guard and wherever he goes he is told to "move on."

Experienced prison managers suggest such a reform in our system as will make it necessary for a convict to make a good record before he is discharged; such a change as will make the fact that he has been discharged evidence of his reformation instead of merely the end of a certain period of time.

WHAT is known as "the country press of Missouri"—that is those papers published outside of the large cities—are all engaged in an earnest campaign for good roads. These papers reflect the sentiment of the localities in which they are published and we may confidently expect a great improvement in Missouri highways during the next few years. A great deal of the progress made in Missouri is due to these "country papers," and the world owes the country editor more thanks than he usually receives for the good he does.

THE reported negro uprising in Texas is authoritatively denied. When a conflict between the races occurs in Texas—if it ever does—it will not grow out of the mobbing of a fiend guilty of such an outrage as that committed at Paris, but will come about over political issues or questions involving the relations of the two races.

SEDALIA should use every effort to encourage and build up profitable manufacturing enterprises. It is to this source that we must look for the city's growth in the future, and no loyal Sedalian should forget to at all times and under all circumstances patronize the business enterprises of his own town when he can do so without loss to himself.

THE money Sedalia has expended in street improvement has been a wise and profitable investment and has given the city a reputation for enterprise that could have been gained in no other way. A few thousand dollars put into good rock roads would be equally well invested.

THE newspaper advertiser can well afford to devote a few hours to informing himself as to the real circulation of the Sedalia papers. The DEMOCRAT invites the public to its press room any afternoon while the regular edition of the paper is being printed.

SPEAKING ACROSS THE WATER.

—OF—

Low Prices!

I have a few broken
lots of Under-
wear that I am

Almost Giving Away!

Ladies' Union Suits.

In cotton at 75c, worth elsewhere \$1.00.

Natural grey wool at \$1. worth elsewhere \$1.50.

Children's union suits as low as 50 cents.

THEN WE HAVE

The ribbed vests at 20c, 30c, 75c, worth at least from 25 to 50 per cent more money.

In Gentlemen's Underwear
A few suits of mixed gray white merino and fancy stripe that I will close out for 37½c each, that are really cheap at 50c.

Now the Boys.

Mixed gray vest and pants go at 25c each all around for the few left.

The wool goods are 25 per cent. less than former prices. The price varies according to the size, but if you are looking for bargains, here they are.

In table linens by the yard we have yet a few pieces at a great saving. An examination will convince you that this is the right time to buy.

In the line of baby caps we have some nice silk ones that go at 75c, \$1. and \$1.25, being much less than they cost. A lot of cheap ones usually sold at 50c go for 25c, including white, brown, red and gray, all popular colors.

10,000 Notions for Every-Body.

Pins and needles, tape, dress binding, crochet cotton, 2 balls for 5c, turkey red, 3 spools for 5c, knitting cotton, safety pins, buttons, paper and envelopes, pencils, hair brushes, clothes brushes, shoe brushes, combs, pocket books, purses etc., etc.

For this week I will give 20 per cent off on all corsets and corset waists from \$1.00 up. This includes a number of popular makes, as the Thompson glove fitting, Mdme Warren's dress form, Dr. Ball's, Dr. Warner's coraline, the Jackson favorite waist for ladies, also the popular and perfect fitting S. C. corsets.

Remember 20 per cent is a big saving and this is for one week only.

Bargain shoe counter still contains quite an assortment of shoes in broken sizes at your own price to get them out of the way for our spring goods. Stop and see.

The numerous articles we have in the line of tin and granite ware that are labor saving and much cheaper than the same can be purchased for elsewhere.

Please remember that when I say cheaper I mean the same quality of goods at less price than you can purchase them for elsewhere.

Don't believe the old hum-drum nonsense that other places sell as low as we do.

Come and see for yourself and make no mistake.

N. D. Chase,
The Racket,
313 Ohio St.

MR. CRANDALL'S LETTER GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY.

His Able Reply to an Attack Upon the American Farmer by an English Writer.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for November, 1892, appeared an article from the pen of William Maitland, entitled "The Ruin of the American Farmer." The article was forcibly written and gave a most gloomy account of the mortgage ridden condition of the farming classes in the United States. The prominence given by its publication in so important a magazine caused the article to be extensively read, and as a result the negotiation of American securities was seriously interfered with at the time. The representative of the Missouri Trust company, in London, wrote to Mr. O. A. Crandall, president of the company, in Sedalia, and asked for data with which to refute the statements made by Mr. Maitland. President Crandall fulfilled the request, but supposed that the letter was for the private information of the agent. Accordingly he was much surprised to receive a few days ago marked copies of the *Ayr, Scotland, Advertiser* and the *Aberdeen Free Press*, each containing his letter and giving it much prominence. It is reproduced as follows from the *Ayr Advertiser* and will be found a most valuable contribution upon this important subject:

SEDALIA, MO., Dec. 7th, 1892.
DEAR SIR:—I have read Mr. Maitland's article in the "Nineteenth Century" entitled "The Ruin of the American Farmer."

It has been most effectually answered by the United States census of 1890, and has become stale on this side of the Atlantic.

That mortgages exist upon farm as well as upon city property is not denied, but that they are any evidence of the unthriftiness of American farmers I deny.

Under the law authorizing the eleventh census ample provisions were made to ascertain not only the amount of mortgages upon real estate in each and every state, but also the cause of the mortgages. The census enumerators of mortgages were required to ascertain as far as possible what the mortgages were given for, whether for part of the purchase money, for improvements, or for the accumulated debts.

The complete report has not yet been published, but the parts that have been completed and published show that 75 per cent. of the mortgages on farms were given either for part of the purchase money of the land, or for money that was used in building houses and barns, and making other needed improvements on the land. As soon as these facts were published the politicians shut their mouths, and we have heard little about farm mortgages since. The census further showed that city property was much more heavily mortgaged than farm property. About one third of the mortgages in Illinois appear to be on Chicago property, while in Jackson county, Mo., \$14,000,000 is on Kansas City property, and only \$2,000,000 on the balance of the county, including the large towns of Independence, Lee Summit and Pleasant Hill. All the cities of the west show up in about the same proportions. No one will claim that the large mortgage indebtedness of Chicago or Kansas City is due to the lack of thrift, but, on the contrary, everybody knows that the thrift and enterprise which are building up these cities account for, at least, two-thirds of the mortgages. Large buildings are seldom erected in American cities without the use of borrowed money, yet the owner is considered wealthier as soon as the building is completed than he was before, especially if it brings a good rental. So it is with farms. Very few of them have much capital to start on, and generally they have to go in debt a little to buy and improve the first quarter section of the land. As soon as the debt first created is paid and his family increases so that his boys make the hands in the field, he needs more land and buys an adjoining quarter section, and creates another debt for all or part of it. This process goes on for two-thirds of his life, or until he owns land enough to give each of his children a small farm. It is possible that he may never be out of debt, but it is not because he cannot pay, but because he is continually reaching out for more. There is no doubt but that the mortgage indebtedness of the west is gradually being reduced by partial payments, which do not show on record, as well as by the full satisfaction of mortgages. Kansas shows a large decrease in this class of debts during

the last year, while Missouri, being a more favored state, shows a small increase. This is due largely to the very low rates of interest offered, and the activity in land sales. There has been no "boom," but a steady demand for land has come from the disappointed farmers who went too far west in search of cheap land, and are now returning to more fertile regions; but the increase in this state is largely off-set by the large amount of mortgages held by its own farmer citizens. It is a fact clearly shown on record, but not found in any of the published reports, that about thirty per cent. of this indebtedness is held by farmers of Missouri. Last week we owned a quarter section of land that was free from incumbrance, sold it for \$4,000.00 and took a mortgage back for \$1,500.00 of the purchase price, thus adding one more mortgage to be charged up against farmers by Mr. Maitland. I give this as only one of the thousand instances showing how mortgages are created. Is that farmer any worse off than he was before he bought the land? That, of course, depends upon whether he made a good or bad bargain.

Mortgage statistics have not been kept in any of the states until within the last few years, and even now I do not know of any of the states, except Kansas and Missouri, that have attempted to gather information on the subject. However, I send you under another cover the report of the bureau of labor of Missouri for 1892, which gives the most reliable information of farm mortgages in Missouri that has ever been published. It is not correct by any means, but furnishes a great deal of useful information about this state. Table "H" shows that the total amount of mortgages placed on farm lands during the last twelve years was 273,773,687.00 dols., and table "G" shows that the amount now outstanding 93,213,075.00 dols. The total increase for the last two years is 11,182,645.00 dols. Unfortunately the purposes for which the mortgages were given are not shown. The fact that the new counties of Nodaway, Bates and Vernon show the greatest number of mortgages during the twelve years proves my former assertion that they are largely given for the purchase of land. The counties have increased more rapidly in population and land sales have been much more active than in the older counties of Cole, Dent, Dunklin, Morgan and Osage, where the number of mortgages is small. For further proof of this position are shown in Barton county, where 169 per cent. of its tax lands have been mortgaged during the last 12 years—a large part of its lands having been mortgaged more than once. From my personal experience in the county, I believe that three-fourths of the land has changed hands at least once, fifty per cent. twice, and probably twenty per cent. three to five times since 1880. I commenced loaning there in 1880, when the county had no railroads, and not more than 10 per cent. of the lands fenced, and have seen it nearly all improved and settled upon by emigrants from other states. During all this time there have been continual changes of ownership, and nearly every new owner has put a mortgage upon his land for part payment of purchase money. I do not agree with the labor commissioner when he says that farmers have constantly been going into debt ever since 1880. His statistics do not justify any such conclusion. In 1880 the population of the state was 2,168,000, in 1890 2,699,000 and adding the same percentage of increase for the following two years will make the population in 1892 2,850,000, or 675,000 more than in 1880. He fails to show that the indebtedness has increased in a greater ratio than the population; and, until that is shown, it is unfair to say that there has been a constant increase of debt, for where there are more people there are always more debts. But look at it as we may, it shows no cause for alarm. The farmers of the west are, as a rule, prosperous, and gradually accumulating property. I enclose clipping from Sedalia paper showing the assessed value of property in this (Pettis) county, Missouri, by which you will see that land does not bear all the taxes, as stated by Maitland. Notice the money and notes taxed.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) O. A. CRANDALL,
President, Missouri Trust Co.
P. S.—The above refers only to that part of Maitland's article about farm mortgages.
Queen of the Realm.
Chicago Tribune.
Shadbolt (in the crowded car)—
"McStab, this is the first time I ever saw you rise and give your seat to a woman."
McStab (of the suburbs in an awestruck whisper): "Sh! That's our hired girl!"

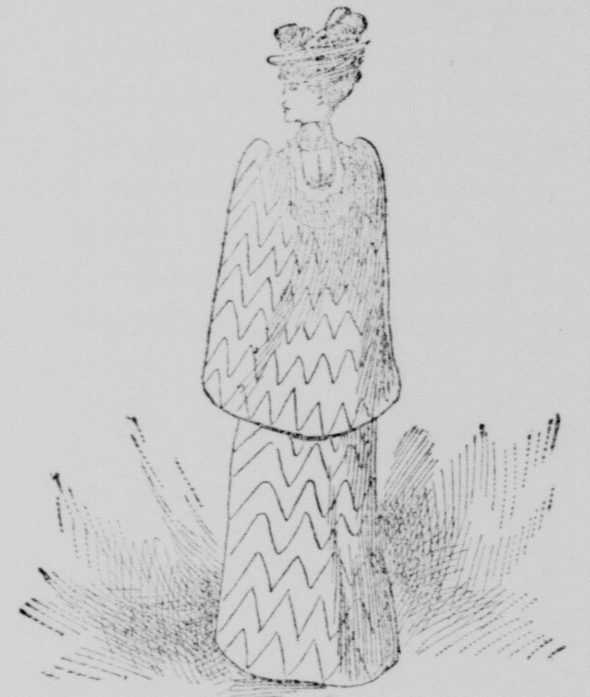
FOR WOMAN AND HOME

INTERESTING CHIT-CHAT FOR LEISURE READING.

Some Pen Pictures of the Latest Dresses Put Out by the Fashionable Modes—The Tailor-Made Ulster for Women of Moderate Means.

Always Dressy.

The tailor-made ulster, with circular cape, high in the shoulders, has not yet lost its popularity, and is preferred to heavy furs on snowy days or in cold sleeting winter weather. It comes in all colors of cloth, and the color to be



chosen depends upon the style of the wearer. A dainty, silk-lined hood in the back makes an effective trimming as well as a useful adjunct for the evening, when it may be worn over the head.

The Tapestry Rooms at Windsor.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius of Russia were treated with extreme courtesy by the Queen at Windsor and were lodged in the charming suite of apartments known as the tapestry rooms, the windows of which look straight down the finest avenue in Europe. The rooms themselves are not very large, but they are about the most interesting in the castle, for they are always allotted to the most distinguished of the Queen's guests, her most intimate friends or members of the royal family. It was in the tapestry rooms that the late Emperor Frederick and his English wife stayed during the jubilee week in 1887, and more interesting still is it to recall that it was in these same rooms that they spent their honeymoon nearly five and thirty years ago. The Empress still has the rooms allotted to her when her Imperial Majesty visits her mother at Windsor; and among the other distinguished visitors to the castle who are also located in the same apartments is the Empress Eugenie, who is now one of the Queen's oldest as well as dearest friends and confidantes. The rooms contain some very fine pieces of old Gobelin tapestry, and there are some wonderful bits of old china, one very curious being a spray of white thorn in full flower, made in Worcester porcelain, which was presented to the Queen when a girl by the workmen on the occasion of her visit to the factory with her mother, the Duchess of Kent. It was at the time impregnated with the scent of the hawthorn bloom, and although so many years have elapsed, it is said still not to have wholly lost its fragrance.

Figured Silks Coming in.

Quite young girls wear figured silks and satins this season, and a noted Broadway importer is making a large sale of these fabrics at the low price of \$1 a yard. These silks make effective dancing dresses, theater coats, tea gowns, lining to cloth and velvet capes and vests to plain silk dresses. Black sprigged with scarlet or old rose is a pretty choice—brown with yellow, etc. A gray silk figured with small pink roses, costing \$1.25 a yard, was worn by a pretty girl at a dinner. The short Eton fronts opened over a full vest of pink crepe de chine, and the jacket fronts were faced with pink silk revers, studded with cut-steel beads. The slightly trained skirt was in bell shape with a narrow plaited ruche at the hem, faced with pink. The full sleeves of the figured silk drooped over close pink silk cuffs banded with cut-steel gimp in many rows. The pink silk girdle was similarly banded.

A Popular Coat.



The three-quarter, tight-fitting coat is always becoming and, with the double shoulder capes for slender persons, may be somewhat elaborate.

The saucer bonnet is just the head-gear to match such a coat. The one pictured is of light gray felt. The brim is lined with a band of deep crimson velvet. At the back are high loops of pale gray ribbon with ostrich tips of the natural color. The ties come from the back and are of pale gray velvet ribbon. With these bonnets the hair is usually worn high, giving the Spanish comb a chance for display.

The Wearing of Mourning.

Despite all protests to the contrary, mourning will be worn as long as the world lasts, for it is the only outward

evidence of grief one is permitted to make, as well as being a shield from the untimely gaiety of the passing stranger, who, were it not for such a garb, could not be expected to know that his mirth grated on the feelings of a chance acquaintance. Mourning is the most expensive apparel, yet the poorest families, though unable to afford it, stint themselves in other ways in order to show to the world the respect they had for the dead and the sorrow they experience in their loss. The etiquette of mourning is entirely apart from any sentiment in the matter, for one's own feeling rather than a social circle should govern the length of time the sable robes should be worn. Widows wear deep mourning, consisting of woolen stuffs and crepe, for two years. Children wear the same for parents one year and then lighten it with trimmings of silk. Complimentary mourning is black silk without crepe. Second mourning, which follows the allotted period of deep mourning, is, of course, grays, black and white, all white and heliotrope.

Dress Reform on the Coast.

Perhaps the most practical walking dress for a woman which has ever appeared on the streets of San Francisco is that worn by Mrs. S. C. Smith, a physician residing on Grove Street. The costume is a short Princess dress, reaching two or three inches below the knee. It is worn over trousers, very much the same as those claimed by the male sex. Mrs. Smith, in speaking of the peculiar gown to a Call reporter, said that she first wore the union undergarments without any bands or compressions about the waist, or in fact any other part of the body. Over this she wore what is commonly known to ladies as the "good sense" waist.

The trousers are made after the pattern of those which usually go with a lady's riding habit. The trousers are not held up by suspenders, but are fastened to the waist by safety pins. Corsets are not worn, and there is no strain upon any part of the body to hold the garments in place. The waist fits the body, and the weight of the clothes is distributed and not sustained from the waist or shoulders. The outer garment is made exactly as a princess dress, except it is shorter, falling only a few inches below the knee and long enough to come over the knees when sitting down. The main idea of the dress is to do away with long trailing skirts, which are a bother to every woman who walks along the streets.

Dress? Jackets.



Matlasse cloth is being used for dress jackets. Here is a graceful model in black, made of that material. It is laid in pleat, back and front, and has a yoke of velvet trimmed with dull black embroidery. It is now worn a great deal by London fashionables.

The Poke Bonnet.

The poke bonnet, in order to be becoming, should be worn like the Salvation lass wears theirs—far back on the head. Some of the new bonnets have the white tulle cap fronts, but these are most trying to the complexion. One of the most fashionable mixtures is black and pink, and an easy way of making a dark hat or bonnet becoming to a brunette is to line the brim with vieux rose velvet. This shade seems to throw a soft, pretty light on the face. If one's complexion is not of the best it is worth while studying one's hat brims. Some of the close-fitting small bonnets made of velvet have the quaint little old-fashioned curtain at the back made of the same material.

Fashions in Orphans.

A fussy little woman went to an orphan asylum to adopt an orphan. She picked out a little girl with red hair, and, after giving a receipt for her, left.

She returned next day and said to the Superintendent: "My husband thinks this orphan won't suit. Haven't you got any with black hair and blue eyes?"

The Superintendent hunted through the institution and found nothing of the color wanted. It is a rather rare combination any way, I have heard. Then the woman got mad.

"Why don't you keep a proper assortment of orphans?" she demanded. "What's the use of running a place in this one-horse way? Over in the Brooklyn home they've got orphans of all colors. You'll ruin the business if you act like this. Don't you find your customers are going elsewhere? When do you think you'll have any orphans with black hair and blue eyes?"

"The colors aren't fashionable," said the Superintendent, "but I shall be pleased to communicate with you and fill your order when I am able to do so."

"Well, see that you do," answered the woman, a little mollified. "These institutions aren't half what they used to be. Don't keep me waiting longer than a week."

And she left the red-haired one and went home. Every time the bell rings she thinks it's an expressman bringing her orphan order with black hair and blue eyes.

BATTLE WITH A WILD COW.

A Georgia Man Nearly Gored to Death by an Infuriated Beast.

M. E. McEvady, of Pooler, Ga., had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a cow in the woods near the seven-mile post, on the Central railroad. Mr. McEvady left home about 10 o'clock to search the woods for two of his cows that have been missing for several days, and took his pistol and a loaded cane with him.

After wandering about for some time he saw a cow some distance away which he thought was his and went toward her. The cow had her head down until Mr. McEvady got within about ten feet of her, when, without any warning the animal gave a wild lunge toward him. Mr. McEvady did not have time to draw his pistol and was too much off his guard to run. He sprang back a foot or two and as the cow slackened her speed, he seized her by the horns. Then began a struggle for life. Mr. McEvady, who is a very powerful man, gave the animal's horns a herculean twist and threw the cow on her side. His intention then was to shoot her, but he changed his mind, and seizing his loaded cane he rained blow upon blow on the cow's head, beating her into submission.

After Mr. McEvady saw that he was safe, he made rapid strides to get away. A short time after he became lost in the thick woods and in making his way to the railroad track came upon his adversary a second time. He drew his pistol and was prepared for an attack, but the cow evidently recognized him and only prepared herself in case he came too near.

ITS ONLY FAULT.

The Actor Had no Difficulty in Finding Out His Merits.

An aspiring author once presented to M. Monvel, the famous comic actor, a manuscript tied with red tape and begged him to give an impartial opinion of the production. The comedian promised to do so, and the young man—the comedian thought him very young—waited for six months and more before he inquired as to his friend's verdict.

At length he put the solemn question: "Was the piece adapted for the stage?"

The comedian promised to let him know in a day or two.

Three more weeks went by. Then again the author importuned the actor and begged him not to defer his hopes any longer.

"Well, then," said the actor, "the fact is, your play is decidedly clever, I may say particularly clever, but it is not quite the thing for the stage. The scenes, the acting, the development of the plot, the tag—in fact, it requires adapting to the stage before it could be possibly produced. I must decline it—unwillingly, of course, but still—"

The young author interrupted him. "Will you be kind enough to point out the fault?"

The actor was confused; he toyed with the manuscript still criticising its defects. The author seized it from him, untied the tape, unrolled the paper, and with a laugh showed him that the whole was blank. The comedian had never untied the packet.

SHE HAD TO INSIST.

The New Servant Would Not Tolerate Any Carelessness.

The queasily creature sent by the intelligence office expressed herself as satisfied with \$6 a week, with alternate evenings to herself and the privilege of utilizing the front parlor for the reception of company.

A look of ineffable calm pervaded her countenance.

"There is one thing more," she pleasantly observed, "of which I imagine it is not necessary to speak."

She cleared her snowy throat.

"—assume that your husband—"

The lady of the house knit her brows anxiously.

"—builds the fire in the morning."

A sigh of relief escaped the lips of the mistress.

"Oh, certainly," she cordially rejoined. "Yes, indeed."

The queasily creature expected as much as a matter of course.

"What I am getting at," she continued, "is to insist that he must never use kerosene oil to kindle with. I cannot tolerate such carelessness."

Loftily then she murmured an au revoir and departed, promising to return for duty the next day.

A Starving Artist.

John Graham Lough, one of the few great British sculptors, had a full experience of the proverbial poverty of artists. During his first year in London, about 1827, while modeling his "Milo" for the Duke of Wellington, he went without meat for three months, had only one bushel and a half of coal during the whole winter, tore up his shirts to make rags in which to keep his clay figure moist, and slept beside it—when the cold would allow him to sleep—on the ground.

A Knock-Out Blow.

"You never read my books!" said an eminent historian, in a tone of pretended jealousy and distress to his little boy, whom he found bending eagerly over a tale of cowboy exploits, hair-breadth escapes and wild adventure. "No, papa," was the apologetic answer: "I will by and bye, when I'm older; but now I only like books that are interesting."

Not Strong Enough.

"Puppy!" exclaimed Johnson, as he contemptuously threw aside the Rev. Dr. Harwood's "Liberal Translation of the New Testament." He had discovered that the translator had turned "Jesus wept" into "The Savior of the world burst into a flood of tears."

The population of many South sea islands manufacture their entire suits from the products of palm trees.

Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,
Established 1868. Inaugured 1891.

Published Daily Except Saturday by the
Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.

W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, 10c per week.
Daily, delivered, 45c per month.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:
Daily, one year, in advance, \$5.00
Daily, six months, in advance, 2.50
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Daily, one month, in advance,45
Weekly edition, one year, in advance, 1.00
Weekly edition, six months, in advance,60

Address all communications on business or for publication to

THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

OFFICE: 307 Ohio St. Telephone 232.



LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS.

If cholera does not break out in the United States next summer the attendance at the world's fair will be greater than was ever seen at any similar exposition, and Chicago will be taxed to the utmost limit to entertain the multitude of visitors.

The people all over the country understand this and they understand, too, that hotel rates will go skyward as soon as the show begins and the victims arrive on the grounds.

Knowing this, and realizing that "where the carcass is, there will the vultures be," the cautious, prudent man will take care that he does not become one of the victims.

The *Detroit Free Press* sounds the following note of warning:

"Those who are arranging to attend the World's Fair will do well to see that everything is done in a businesslike way and that no uncertainties are left open for future arrangement. Otherwise they are very liable to share the fate of the Vicar of Wakefield's son Moses, who attended the fair after endless preparation and good advice, only to be swindled and fleeced at every point. Many who engage quarters will arrive there to find that they have not where to lay their heads. Others will learn that prices have been raised and that they must submit to the extortion or take chances on sleeping out of doors. Numerous hotels have been advertised that exist only on the frail foundation of a speculative imagination; and those which have a material being are so metamorphosed through the skill and imaginative genius of hired artists that they will never be recognized by the visiting guests who made their arrangements in advance. Even the pamphlets bearing the marks of official sanction and approval have hotels advertised that no one in Chicago ever saw or ever will see. Some old rookery that is located in the heart of the city and is without claim to convenience, comfort or beauty, is pictured with charming surroundings, inviting shade trees, gay equipages, and handsome parks. There are hordes of wolves bent on fleecing the unwary, and there is no safety save in dealing through thoroughly trustworthy people. Chicago desires to properly entertain all comers, but the shrewd rascals of the world who always operate where the most money is in sight are now arranging to reap a harvest in the breezy city. Those who go there must do so with their eyes open and their wits all in action."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Nevada *Democrat* in the course of a well written article on the "National Guard," has the following which should be carefully considered by those who are trying to break down the organization in this state:

"The national guard is composed of citizen soldiery, and is only called upon in that hour when life and property and the liberty of the citizen is endangered by the lawless element, fired up to a high pitch by anarchist ideas. It is proven beyond

successful contradiction that it is the proper to invoke in case of murderous rioting and general lawlessness, when the local power has been exhausted. It is to be hoped that never again will blood flow in a crimson tide as it did at Homestead when hired Hessians armed to the teeth, warred with the laborers who being armed, fought with maddened fury. Law was transgressed, and all was chaos, until the executive power marshaled the state guard and peace hovered over the mountain top and descended into the valley.

The law abiding citizens of this country have nothing to fear in the abridgement of their God-given rights by the national guard. No military organization that could be mustered could accomplish it, for such a move would enkindle the patriotic fires of the American heart, that spirit inherited from our forefathers, who trod bare-footed the frozen hills at Valley Forge, and it would be crushed never to rise again.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

As the question of the annexation of Hawaii will probably not be decided until after Cleveland's inauguration, the following statement, from the *Detroit Free Press*, of his position in regard to our relations with the Sandwich Island will be read with interest:

"Those papers and politicians who seem to think that the government should stand still until Mr. Cleveland expresses his views on the question of annexing Hawaii, might find temporary relief by brushing up their historical knowledge. Speaking of the Sandwich Islands in his message to congress of December, 1888, he held that the American interest in the group was paramount to that of any other country, making 'close communication with them a logical and commercial necessity.' The whole tenor of his policy was to foster these interests and maintain those rights which this nation acquired by the treaty of 1875. Of such a policy the ultimate result must be to bring the islands within the political jurisdiction of the United States. There is a manifest destiny in the situation which Mr. Cleveland foresaw. Nothing has occurred since the date of his message to change the views therein expressed."

The sentimentalists are terribly afraid lest the newspapers which refuse to join in the tirade against the people who mobbed a negro rapist may be preaching anarchy. One of these journals says: "If a thousand people may take the law into their own hands one may do so." Certainly; and there is not a jury in the west or south which would convict of murder any man for killing the villain who had outraged a female member of his family. A man is the protector of his family as he is of his own house, and has the right to slay in defense of either as he would in defense of his own life. There is no anarchy in this doctrine, but on the other hand it offers the surest protection against social anarchy, for it declares the forfeiture of the life of the vile rapist and seducer. It is a pretty stalwart kind of civilization; but it is right, and is replete with manhood and individual independence.

In American politics the "Ohio man" has made his mark, and now he proposes to take up the role of reformer. He steps at once to a position that will entitle him to the veneration of the American people until the end of time. His name is not yet given to the world, but an exchange explains his grand work as follows: "This gentleman has introduced a bill to banish French patois from hotel bills of fare. It is a wise and philanthropic measure, and should become a law in every state of the union. It would spare the blushes and gladden the stomachs of many an honest American citizen who is now prone to call only for what he can pronounce without exciting the risibles of a classic waiter or some supercilious dude within ear-shot. Besides, it is both snobbish and unpatriotic to disburse American dishes with French aliases."

The anti-option bill, says the *Detroit Free Press*, is a rank invasion by the federal government of a province which belongs exclusively to the states. We invite those who have been favoring it on this account, and in the belief that state rights need curtailing, to what Justice Miller said in his well-remembered address at Ann Arbor

nearly six years ago: "The necessity of the great powers conceded by the constitution originally to the federal government, and the equal necessity of the autonomy of the states and their domestic affairs, remain as the great features of our complex form of government." There could not well be a grosser interference than the anti-option bill proposes, with the power of the states "to regulate their own domestic affairs."

In some states the working men are showing great antipathy to the national guard organization. In Missouri there is no occasion for this feeling. Working men are citizens with all the rights and privileges of men in other callings, and the national guard is as much their organization as it is that of others. Let working men become its members, its officers, its bone and sinew as they are that of the state in which they live. Brave, stalwart, independent American citizens, the public welfare and peace and quiet is as much to them as to any others and they have every right to feel proud of all of our worthy institutions.

The work of organizing a library association in Sedalia is progressing satisfactorily. The gentleman who is presenting the matter to our citizens, Mr. S. A. Weltmer, is receiving much encouragement. His proposition is to supply a library of 2,200 volumes, all necessary furniture and pay the librarian's salary for one year. This will cost \$2,000. After the first year the members can fix the annual dues at such sum as may be thought best. In this way Sedalia can secure a first-class library at a reasonable cost and lay the foundation for a grand free institution in the future.

The Pennsylvania legislature has a bill before it to prohibit the making or selling of cigarettes in the state. The purpose is a good one, says an exchange, but the measure is an impracticable one. The lawmakers might as well try to prevent the revival of hoop-skirts by statute. Parental authority and a vigorous use, at the proper age, of the maternal slipper, will do more than any statute to destroy the cigarette habit.

The report that the "old senators" voted down Mr. Hill's proposition on the silver question because he was "too new" and they objected to his "dictation" is doubtless an error. Surely grave and reverend senators are too devoted to the public interests to base their action on a measure upon the length of time the man who proposes it has served in the senate.

The *Republic* clamors for "home rule for St. Louis." But why for St. Louis any more than for Sedalia or for Boone county? Is not St. Louis a part and parcel of Missouri, entitled to the same rights and privileges as the balance of the state? And is not one of those rights and privileges that of having its laws made at Jefferson City?

St. Louis is disturbed over the discovery that there has been inserted in her street paving contracts for years a clause requiring the use of "Trinidad Lake asphalt." It is claimed that this specification gives one certain company a monopoly of the paving business, as it controls the supply.

The men who made the Sherman bullion purchase act a law now admit all free coinage democrats said against it and they demand its repeal. Free coinage democrats agree with them, provided they will consent to a free coinage measure to take the place of their goldbug-subtreasury scheme.

CHOLERA has broken out in the south of France in epidemic form. Every fresh outbreak in Europe but adds to the evidence that this country must face a grave danger next spring. Let the whole country guard against it and every community prepare to meet it.

THERE is about to be a conflict between state and federal authority in South Carolina growing out of the action of county sheriffs in seizing for taxes property of a railroad company that was in the hands of a receiver appointed by a United States court.

SPRINGFIELD is all torn up over the proposition to abolish the office of coal oil inspector.

SOME of the alliance congressmen want to reduce the president's salary to \$25,000 per year.

THE silver men of the country prefer the Bland law to the Sherman bullion purchase bill.

THE building boom in this city next summer promises to exceed any the city has ever known.

THE city officials are right to make every effort to put Sedalia in the best possible sanitary condition.

THE late James G. Blaine by will left his whole estate to his wife and she is made the sole executrix.

THE "fellow servant" bill has been reported favorably in the house and will probably become a law.

It is currently reported in Springfield that George Gould is in favor of extending the Missouri Pacific to that place.

GEN. CLARKSON aspires to be the next republican presidential nominee—that is if there is such a candidate in the field in 1896.

JEFFERSON CITY is discussing the proposition of holding a primary election to decide who shall have the postoffice under Cleveland.

THE silver men are not satisfied with the Sherman law and will heartily second any attempt to displace it with a free coinage measure.

THE Kansas City papers are making a strong fight against the fee system. Before many years it will be a thing of the past in Missouri.

PAVING officials by fees, working "the hands" on the roads and holding two terms of criminal court a year, are all destined to be abolished in this state.

It will be a fortunate thing for Sedalia if during the coming spring and summer she can lay the foundation for a few more profitable manufacturing enterprises.

THE growth of Sedalia, during 1892 was a surprise even to the most sanguine believers in the city's future. Everything indicates even a greater growth during 1893.

A NEW sect has been organized in Kansas whose members are opposed to all kinds of work. If that is all of the creed it will find members in many of the older states.

THE *Republic* quotes J. T. Snell, late chief clerk in the adjutant general's office, as denying the truth of the rumor that he had filed charges against General Wickham.

It is regarded as certain now that the republicans have lost control of the United States senate. The republican clerks and employees have given up all hope of retaining their positions.

CLIFFORD, the first of the Homestead "rioters" placed on trial on the charge of murder, was acquitted Tuesday. The trial of Hugh O'Donnell will be commenced next Monday.

THE people of the state are asking themselves why, under the salary system, officials are permitted to collect as compensation three or four times as much as would be fair pay for their services.

HUTCHISON, Minnesota, claims to be the coldest point in America. For a week the thermometer has not registered higher than 20 degrees below zero and at noon Monday it was 44 degrees below.

THE appointment of Judge Jackson gives satisfaction neither to democrats nor republicans. The senators from his own state are unfriendly to him, claiming that he is a protectionist and a bolter.

In helping the poor it is frequently the case that the unworthy share in charity donations. This is inevitable. When a family is freezing there is not always time to inquire into the antecedents of the sufferers.

SENATORS COCKRELL and Vest differed again in the senate Monday. The question was upon a motion to take up Senator Hill's bill repealing

the Sherman bullion purchase bill. Vest voted for consideration and Cockrell against it.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad has issued a very handsome calendar embellished with the picture of a beautiful maiden in the act of inviting the world to "Come to Texas." It should have read, "Come to Missouri."

It is feared that a general strike is about to take place on the railroads entering Chicago. Dissatisfaction has been growing for some time and it is thought a crisis will be reached inside of ten days.

WHY EGGS ARE HIGH.

The Cold Weather Holds up the Market and Puts Down the Pocketbook.

F. F. Combs, of the egg and poultry house of W. T. Combs & Co., was at Tipton Tuesday taking formal possession of a similar house which has been purchased from Fry & Cole.

"The cold weather," said Mr. Combs, "has had much to do with the high price of eggs and poultry. The winter has been an unusually severe one and eggs have been higher than for years. As soon as the weather grows a little warmer I expect a drop of perhaps 10 cents a dozen. Our firm is now paying 25 cents per dozen for eggs; chickens, 7 cents per pound; turkeys, 10 cents; geese, \$5 per dozen; ducks, 7 cents per pound." The firm now has houses at Sedalia, Hannibal, Clinton, Fort Scott, Parsons and Tipton.

Hunting New Missouri.

The other day a dilapidated individual with an ax, a gun, a bundle and two dogs, approached a gentleman who lives in the southern part of the city with the inquiry: "Say, stranger, is this new Missouri?"

"No," said the surprised citizen, "but this is Old Missouri."

"Wall," said the traveler, as he stepped back to avoid the too familiar caresses of his canine companions, "I'm a looking for New Missouri. They told me that was plenty of work that and being as cold weather has got in and campin' out is gittin' kinder uncomfortable, I 'lowed as how I might work till spring. But say, can you tell me the road to New Missouri?"

"Where did you hear of New Missouri?" asked the citizen.

"Oh, lass fall I heard so much of it that I 'lowed I'd just take Souther and Tige," and he gave an affectionate look at the dogs, "and see if livin' want easier than than anywhar I'd bin. But kin you tell me the road?"

The citizen was compelled to acknowledge his ignorance of the locality, and taking up his ax and gun and calling his dogs the traveler with a sad and disappointed look started south, toward the Osage hills.

If "hunting" is good he will think he has found "new Missouri."

Cholera Victims Should be Cremated.

Sir Spencer Wells in the Forum. It is vain to hope for the abolition of cholera if its bacilli are still to be preserved by burying in the earth the bodies of the victims. The dead bodies of cholera patients are not merely dead organic matter. All dead bodies, whatever may have been the cause of death, contain myriads of living organisms. As soon as life ceases, these organisms assist in the process of decomposition; form poisonous products, and may excite disease if brought by air and water into contact with living beings. But what is much more important is the fact that, in a proportion of little less than 20 per cent. the bodies buried in the usual way in the earth contain, in addition to the ordinary agents of decomposition and putrefaction, the germs of zymotic diseases; the seeds of scarlet fever, yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid, cholera—the germs of pestilence almost imperishable in the earth, ready after many years of latency to revivify and recommence their infective activity. Any mode of burying the dead in the earth, with or without a coffin, exposes the living to unnecessary danger. Anything short of complete destruction by fire or by some powerful chemical agent must be powerless or incomplete as a safeguard.

Royal Ruby Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

For Stealing Lumber.

Constable Jim Gossage and his assistants arrested Henry Adams, "Babe" Williams, Hattie Hunter and John Rollins, all colored, for stealing lumber from the yards of S. P. Johns & Sons. They were taken before Justice Fisher and each fined \$50 and costs. They were unable to pay and were put in jail.

Working Too Hard.

Mr. W. M. Bunce, of Drywood, passed through Nevada on his way home from Jefferson City, Monday. "Gov. Stone," said he, "is working himself to death. He told me he seldom retires before 2 o'clock, and even then his rest is broken by men wanting requisition papers or something of that sort. He gives his personal attention to pretty much everything passing through the executive office."

THE EVENING DEMOCRAT is read by more people than any other in Sedalia. Make a note of this.

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

A Purchasing Agent Likely to be Appointed.

The Kansas City *Times* of a recent date has the following in regard to the purchase of supplies for county offices:

"During the past two weeks the county court has been in session at Independence. These weeks have been spent almost exclusively in auditing accounts which run from 50 cents to thousands of dollars.

This work has set the judges to thinking, and the present state of affairs have been opened up to the light of day. Judges Murphy and Henn are not slow to show their position and are in favor of some change from the present system. At this time bills are made by any official and sent to the court for payment. The clerks buy pencils, paper or books and in go the bills. The sheriff buys and sends in his bill. The court examines the bill and pays it, for, they say, the firm who sells the goods is innocent and should have the money. Only a few days ago a bill of \$5,208.92 was sent to the court by the Robert Keith Furniture company, and one of the judges said yesterday that of this immense bill only a few dollars' worth had been ordered by the court. It had been run up by officials, they pleaded. Yet the bill was paid.

One of the judges also told of another incident. A few days ago one of the deputy officials ordered a bill of goods from an Independence firm. The judges learned of it and calling at the store actually bought the same bill at a discount of 50 cents on each article. The deputy's order was revoked.

In view of this condition of affairs Judges Murphy and Henn have been considering remedies. It is proposed by one that the county should have a purchasing agent who would attend to the buying of all supplies for the county, buying in quantities and thus get a discount. It is claimed that \$10,000 a year can be saved in this manner of the county. Both judges agree that a full set of books should be kept, and that an account should be opened with each person from whom goods are bought. An account showing the cost of all supplies issued to each county officer would also be an improvement."

In speaking on this subject to a *DEMOCRAT* reporter, Judge Dalby stated that the Pettis county court had been considering the advisability of appointing an agent to purchase supplies for the various county offices.

He thought that by having one authorized agent who would contract for stationery, books, blanks, etc., in quantities large enough to supply all the offices quite a handsome sum could be saved to the county, and that the officials would be freed from the trouble of buying in small quantities and the court saved the time and the trouble of passing upon a multitude of small bills and issuing so many small warrants.

Judge Dalby said the matter had been under consideration and definite action would be taken soon.

Pettis county is to be congratulated upon having a court that is so careful of the interests of the taxpayers and so desirous of having all county business conducted in the most systematic manner.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Vienna R. Triplett, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of February, 1893, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 9th day of February, 1893.
J. T. TRIPLETT,
Administrator.

IN DIRE DISTRESS.

FOUR THOUSAND LOUISIAN-
ANS STARVING.

THEIR FLIGHT PITIFUL INDEED.

Failure of the Crops of Last Year Due to
Floods and the Cold Weather Causing
Intense Suffering—Aid Is
Promptly Sent Many Deaths
From Lack of Food Are
Sure to Result.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 9.—Four thousand people in Catahoula and Concordia parishes in the northern portion of Louisiana are on the verge of starvation and have been driven to desperation by suffering and hunger. Unless aid is promptly sent them many deaths from lack of food will be the result.

Last summer's crops were destroyed by the floods and the water remained on the earth so long that it was impossible to raise either corn, cotton or sugar cane and nothing was planted except some quick maturing vegetables late in the season. These were soon exhausted, however, and the farmers were compelled to sell nearly all of their earthly possessions to secure food. When they had nothing else to sell the people went to the swamps and killed squirrels, rabbits and raccoons and have subsisted entirely on wild game during the winter, but this wholesale slaughter has depopulated the forests of every wild animal larger than a muskrat.

The people bore up heavily as long as possible without appealing to the outside world for assistance. Many moved away, but there are hundreds of others who were not able to leave. The citizens of the adjoining parishes divided food with their suffering neighbors as long as they had any, but the constant drain on them exhausted their resources.

Finally the sufferers condescended to appeal to the outside world for help and a committee was appointed to visit Memphis, New Orleans, Vicksburg and St. Louis to solicit aid.

Hugh Waton, editor of the Liberty Herald, chairman of the relief committee, arrived here yesterday and made an appeal to the citizens of Memphis for money or provisions. The story he tells of the destitution is pitiful. The only food the people have had recently is pecans and acorns and what little they could buy by hauling wood long distances and selling it to the steamboats. The district embraces the basins of the Ouachita, Tensas, Black and Little river districts. In a territory 175 miles long, which has produced only twenty bales of cotton this year, are 4,000 people.

Hardly a family in this blighted territory has had a hearty meal for many weeks. Gaunt-checked babes and hollow-eyed mothers unable to attend to their wants are seen in every cabin, and in many homes the little ones lie in bed, unable to do more than moan feebly for bread. Many of the men have deserted their helpless families for the time being, in search of food, knowing that their presence can do nothing toward satisfying hunger, and hoping to find employment in time to save their lives.

A meeting of the Memphis commercial organization will be called to raise funds to send a boat load of provisions to the famine sufferers. The Vicksburg and Natchez cotton exchanges will take the same step. The New Orleans board of trade has headed the list with \$5,000.

A PLACE FOR BREIDENBACH.

Appointed Bank Commissioner of Kansas by Governor Lewelling.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Governor Lewelling this morning sent to the senate the name of John W. Breidenbach to be state bank commissioner in place of Charles F. Johnson, Republican. The office pays \$2,500 a year and carries with it a deputy and a clerk worth \$1,800 and \$1,000 respectively. It is understood that M. A. Waterman, editor of the Fort Scott Lantern, who was so active in behalf of the Populist ticket last fall, is to be deputy.

C. V. Wheeler of Wakeeney was appointed commissioner of forestry to succeed George V. Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett's term expires April 1, at which time Mr. Wheeler will assume the duties of the position.

Condolences for Nebraska Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—In the Republican house this afternoon a resolution was introduced and laid over under the rules, regretting the election of a Populist senator in Nebraska and extending the sympathies of the house to the Republican minority of the Nebraska legislature. The resolution created a great deal of enthusiasm on the Republican side.

Davitt Returned Without Contest.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Michael Davitt was today elected without opposition to represent Northeast Cork, one of the two seats for which William O'Brien was chosen in the general election, the other seat being for Cork city which Mr. O'Brien preferred to represent.

A Dog Fight to the Rescue.

"What are you going to call your new paper?" asked the friend who had dropped in to see the aspiring young journalist.

"The Palladium," was the reply.

"That's a good name for a newspaper. By the way, what is the meaning of the word?"

"It means—hum—it means—why, you know what a palladium is, don't you?"

"No, I'm asking for information."

"Well, that's a good one on you! Lived in a civilized community all your life and pretend you don't know what a palladium is?"

"I'm in earnest. What is it?"

"Why, a palladium is—Great Caesar! Look at that dog-fight!"

"Saved!" howled the young journalist, pouncing on the dictionary the instant the door closed on his visitor's retreating form.

ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED.

House and Senate Meet and Declare the Result of the Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The formal ceremonies incident to the official counting of the electoral vote, the bright sunshine and bracing breezes which marked the day caused the capitol to be crowded yesterday, though there was little in the actual proceedings to call out any excitement.

After the last certificate had been read and the results noted up, the vice president made the customary announcement that under the law this was a sufficient declaration that Grover Cleveland of the state of New York was elected president of the United States and that Adlai E. Stevenson was elected vice-president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1893, and that this result would be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals of the senate and the house.

The joint session was then declared dissolved, the senate withdrew and each house resumed business in its own chamber.

The totals announced by the vice president were: Cleveland and Stevenson, 277; Harrison and Reid, 145; Weaver and Field, 22.

CANNON ASSAULTED.

The Noted Illinois Congressman-Elect Beaten by a Political Rival.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—For some years Congressman-elect Cannon and State Senator Bacon have been rivals in the Republican party, and quarrels between the factions led by the two have been the subject of much newspaper comment. This morning Cannon was standing just in front of the Leland hotel office when Bacon left a group of friends and started toward the cloak room for his overcoat. As he passed Cannon Bacon says that the congressman-elect struck at him. Immediately there was a rapid exchange of blows, and the brief conflict culminated in Cannon falling to the floor from the blows rained upon him by the senator, and when Representative Meyer, Senator Campbell and others interfered the congressman was in such a dazed condition as to be unable to talk for a few moments. His nose and face were bleeding profusely, but none of his injuries appeared to be serious. Bacon, who was young and powerful, escaped without a scratch.

The congressman insists that Bacon provoked the difficulty by brushing roughly against him as he walked by, and was the aggressor. Bacon maintains that Cannon struck the first blow, and the general conclusion is that both men were eager for the fray.

Gladstone Wants Longer Sessions.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Upon the reassembling of the house of commons today, Mr. Gladstone announced that he would to-morrow move the suspension of the rule under which the house rises at midnight. This evidence of intention to bring the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech to an end as speedily as possible so that he may introduce the home rule bill at the time fixed—next Monday—was greeted by cheers by the government supporters.

Mr. Pickler Forced to His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The silver eagle, the symbol of authority, had to be called into requisition in the house this afternoon to compel Mr. Pickler of South Dakota to take his seat. He was filibustering against the proposition in the legislative bill for a joint inquiry as to the condition of the various executive departments.

Aluminum Coin Instead of Paper.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—In the senate today Mr. Brand presented a resolution asking the withdrawal of all paper currency and instead issue aluminum coin to protect the people of this country from cholera, which is transmitted by paper money. The resolution went over.

General Beauregard Seriously Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—General C. T. Beauregard is very ill at his residence in this city and while there may be no cause for alarm it is said that the old soldier cannot survive his present illness.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY.

Prices were quoted as follows: No 2 hard wheat, 60¢; No 3 hard wheat, 57¢; No 4 hard wheat, 55¢; No 1 red wheat, 58¢; No 2 red wheat, 55¢; No 3 red wheat, 52¢; No 4 red wheat, 50¢.

CORN.—Was weak. Shippers reduced river bids 1/2¢, but Memphis prices were about the same yesterday. Local prices were as follows: Receipts were 65 cars against 31 cars a year ago. No 2 mixed corn sold at 35¢; No 3 mixed, 34¢; No 4 mixed, 33¢; No 1 white, 36¢; No 2 white, 35¢; No 3 white, 34¢; No 4 white, 33¢. Shippers bid 38¢ Mississippi river and 42¢ Memphis for No 3 corn; No 2 corn, 40¢; No 1 white, 42¢; No 2 white, 40¢; No 3 white, 38¢; No 4 white, 36¢.

OATS.—Were in fair demand. Receipts were 8 cars against 11 cars a year ago. Cash prices: No 2 mixed, 29¢; No 3, 28¢; No 4, 27¢; No 1 white, 30¢; No 2 white, 29¢; No 3 white, 28¢; No 4 white, 27¢.

WHEAT.—Was steady. No 2 sold at 58¢; No 3, 55¢; No 4, 52¢. No 1 nominally 48¢. FLOUR.—Higher. \$1.08; No 1, according to billing on the basis of pure, small lots, 25¢ less. BRAND—Strong. 61¢; No 2, according to billing, 100 lb sacks. HAY.—Receipts, 4 cars; choice hay 21¢ higher. Quotations are: Timothy, choice, 90¢; 5500 good, 85¢; clover mixed, 75¢; per ton; fair, 65¢; 38¢; good to choice, 55¢; 50¢; common, 52¢.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—Receipts, wheat, 28,000 bu.; corn, 11,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 31,000 bu.; corn, 14,000 bu. Wheat—February, 60¢; May, 73¢; July, 74¢. Corn—February, 39¢; May, 40¢; July, 42¢; September, 43¢. Oats—May, 34¢.

Flax, Rye and Barley.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Closing cash prices today: Rye—52¢; May, 57¢. Flaxseed—\$1.25; May, \$1.24; Barley—61¢.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—Closing cash prices of rye, 53¢. Flax—\$1.16. Closter Beans—\$1.43.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts 3,213; calves, 39; shipped yesterday, 1,172. The market was active and strong; stockers steady.

Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$4 10/15; cows and heifers, \$2 25/30; stockers and feeders, \$3 12/15; mixed, \$2 10/15.

HOGS.—Receipts, 6,312; shipments yesterday, 1,068. The market was active and strong to 5¢ higher, closing strong. Prices ranged from \$6 25 to \$8 per 100 lbs according to quality.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 1,241; shipments yesterday, 271. The market was active, strong and 10¢ to 15¢ higher than last week. The following are representative sales:

No. Wt. Price. No. Wt. Price.

217 feeders. 87 420 \$22 E..... 79 385

3 culls..... 87 160 \$13 M..... 109 480

THE KANSAS SOLONS

A SWEEPING RAILROAD REDUCTION BILL.

FREIGHT RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The New Bill Proposes to Cut Them Down From 23 to 25 Per Cent—One Populist House Wants a Repealing of Kansas Wheat, Making Fifty-Eight Pounds a Bushel—Other Matters.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The senate railroad committee has introduced a bill as a substitute for the various measures introduced by individual members. The bill makes a reduction of from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent below the present freight rates and about sixteen per cent below the maximum freight rate bill introduced during the last session. The bill fixes the charges about seven per cent below the low rate. An interesting feature of the bill is in the selection of railroad commissioners. It apportions the state into three districts and provides for a commissioner for each district.

The executive council is to appoint commissioners of the First, Second and Third districts for one, two and three years respectively. At the general election next November the commissioner of the First district is to be elected for three years, and the Second and Third districts are to hold elections in the same way in the two succeeding years. Thereafter, each year, the successor to the commissioner going out of office is to be elected for three years.

A minority report from the senate committee on railroads recommends that the substitute bill concerning freight rates, reported favorably by the majority of the committee, be not passed for the reason that it makes such sweeping reductions in freight rates that if put in force it will compel the railroads of the state either to do business at a loss or go out of business. It makes too great discriminations in favor of the long haul. It would of necessity be the cause of reductions in earnings, compel a reduction in the number of employees and of wages to such employees, while at the same time increasing the duties to be performed. It makes the railroads of the state shuttlecocks in the hands of an arbitrary board of commissioners whose chief and only prescribed qualification is that they shall know nothing about the business for which they are chosen, whose power is as despotic as that of the czar of Russia and who are to be chosen as partisans during the heat of a political contest. It fails to do the very thing the people are demanding relief from, the unjust discriminations now made by the railroads in freight rates, and in our judgment would prove disastrous to the interests of all concerned and especially to the interests of the people who are asking relief.

Twelve bills were introduced in the senate yesterday morning. The most important was one by Mr. Danner prohibiting the use of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco by miners under 16 years of age, and also prohibiting boys under 16 from having tobacco of any kind in their possession. The punishment for violation of this act is a fine of from \$2 to \$15.

A message from the Populist house informed the senate that it had concurred in the senate joint resolution No. 12, in relation to the examination of state officers as to the removal of property from the state house.

Senate joint resolutions one and two to amend section one, article five of the constitution so as to allow equal suffrage to women, passed the senate by a vote of 32 to 6, several senators voting aye reluctantly. This proposition, if it passes the house, will be in force in the general election in 1894.

Senator Taylor's two bills, one to legalize a certain issue of bonds of the city of Kansas City, Kan., and one authorizing the mayors and councils of cities of the first class to prohibit and suppress lotteries, policy and schemes of drawing in the nature of a lottery, both passed, the latter unanimously.

TO REGRADE KANSAS WHEAT.

Populists Decide to Make Fifty-Eight Pound Grain the Standard.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The Populist house yesterday, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage the following bill:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Kansas: Section 1. Hereafter there shall be as at present in this state, only three grades of wheat, which shall be respectively known and designated as the second grade, third grade and fourth grade, and said grades shall not be otherwise designated, either by prefixing or adding thereto any word or words, letter or letters, figure or figures or otherwise for the purposes of distinction or of any other purpose.

Sec. 2. All wheat of good sound berry weighing fifty-eight pounds to the bushel shall be graded as second grade wheat and shall as at present be the best grade.

Sec. 3. All public and private grain inspectors in this state shall be governed by this act and the grade of all wheat bought and sold in this state shall be in accordance with the grades heretofore established.

Sec. 4. Every person, company, corporation or firm who shall violate any provision of this act shall be liable in the sum of \$50 to the person injured thereby, to be recovered by civil action in any court of criminal jurisdiction, together with an attorney fee of \$10 and costs of suit.

Mr. Ryan, the author of the bill, claimed that fifty-eight pounds had always been the standard of No. 2 wheat until a few months ago when it was raised to fifty-nine pounds by Kansas City grain men.

The Republican house met at 9 o'clock and rushed business as that body never did before. Fully fifty bills were introduced, and several were considered in committee of the whole.

Eight Injured, Four Will Die.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 9.—A bad rear end collision between stock trains occurred this morning on the "Q" road near Osceola. Eleven persons were injured and four will die.

Fifty persons have died in Marseilles, France, since Saturday of a disease resembling cholera.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay

ANOTHER KANSAS FIGHT.

Anthony and Mitchell Are Removed From Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The executive council yesterday afternoon elected John Hall of Erie, Neosho county, to succeed W. M. Mitchell as Democratic member of the state board of railroad commissioners. But one ballot was taken, five votes being cast for Hall and one, that of Governor Lewelling, for Thomas G. Fitch of Wichita. After the election of Hall balloting was begun for a successor to George T. Anthony.

At first the votes were cast for I. P. Campbell and P. V. Healy of Wichita, P. B. Maxon of Emporia and W. M. Campbell, a member of the legislature from Stafford, each received support. Finally the names of I. P. Campbell and Healy were dropped and W. M. Campbell and P. B. Maxon each received three votes. Several ballots were taken without change and an adjournment was taken until this morning, when the balloting will be resumed.

After the council had heard all who applied in behalf of the numerous candidates it went through the formality of removing George T. Anthony and W. M. Mitchell from the commissions. Both were some time ago requested to resign, but neither paid any attention to the request. They not only will not resign, but have made preparations to resist removal. For several weeks they have taken the precaution to have the office of the board in the state house occupied every night and Sunday by two men who will not leave it or permit anyone to enter out of business hours. Mitchell and Anthony have done this believing that possession of the office is nine points in their favor and to prevent their successors from getting possession without a display of force.

READY FOR A ROW.

Unruly Sioux Are Making Preparation for Trouble of Some Kind.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 9.—Reports come into the agency that strolling bands of unruly Sioux are making preparations for a racket of some kind. The police are watching their (the Sioux) near the scene of the murders. The Indians are making merry and singing war songs. The hostiles number 300. They are hemmed in by a well armed cordon of police.

They Nearly Elected Sanders.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—The Democrats of the legislature were in a perspiration last night over being caught napping at the joint session today, at which Senator Sanders came within two votes of being re-elected. With two exceptions, every Republican was in his seat and Tierney, Democrat, added to the excitement by also voting for Sanders. Five Democrats were absent. The Republicans are claiming that they will elect Sanders at the session today. There is some chance of this, as the two Populists are wavering.

Gamblers Are Desperate.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 8.—Tuesday evening the senate of the Oklahoma legislature passed a bill to prohibit gambling in the territory. The bill was bitterly opposed by the blacklegs and gamblers, who have flourished here unmolested for three years, but finally passed. Yesterday morning when the enrolling clerk was ready to spread the bill upon the records, he found that his desk had been broken open during the night and the bill stolen. A committee has been appointed to investigate and sensational disclosures are promised.

Implement House Fails.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9.—The wholesale implement house of George L. Jewett & Co. was closed last night on attachments issued in favor of the Saxton national bank for \$20,000. Other claims are now pouring in and it is expected the total will aggregate \$50,000. The assets are unknown. The bad season last year and poor collections caused the failure. The principal creditors are Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Chicago and Detroit houses.

Conferences on the Kickapoo Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Chairman Peel, in response to the announcement that the senate has passed the Kickapoo bill, asked that the changes be disagreed to and that the speaker appoint conferees. The request was granted and the speaker appointed as conferees, Peel, Brawley and Kem. They will proceed to take the bill up in conference as soon as Kem gets back from Nebraska.

Burned to a Crisp.

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 9.—John Groggan and John Morris were burned to a crisp about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Groggan's shanty, near the Philadelphia smelter. Both were, it is supposed, under the influence of liquor at the time.

Kansas Millers in Convention.

SALINA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The association of Kansas millers met here yesterday and discussed freight rates and mill insurance. G. H. Hunter of Wellington presided. C. R. Underwood of this city made the welcoming address.

A New Religious Journal.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 9.—The January and the first number of the Saine County Presbyterian has just been issued. The paper is published in this city and the editors are J. L. Woodbridge and Rev. W. K. Dobyns.

No Further News From Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamship Australia, due from Honolulu yesterday and which will bring the latest news of political affairs in the Hawaiian islands, had not been sighted at 7 o'clock last evening.

Heavy Loss of Cattle.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—Estimates of leading Montana cattlemen are that at least twenty-five per cent of the cattle on the ranges have been lost from the storms and terribly cold weather of the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lease Did Not Draw.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Lease was advertised to lecture at Sedalia Wednesday night, but the attendance was so slim that she refused to appear.

LILUOKALANI'S SIDE.

HER VERSION OF THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

THE WORK OF A DEFEATED PARTY.

Through the Minister of the Interior She Says She Was Turned Out by the High-Handed Proceedings of United States Minister Stevens, and That the People Object to Being Annexed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—A letter has been received here from John F. Colburn, minister of the interior of Hawaii, in which he outlines the position of the deposed queen, of whom he is a supporter. The letter is addressed to Mr. J. H. Gans, of this city, whose wife is an aunt of Mr. Colburn and is as follows:

MR. J. H. GANS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Wages, January 18, 1893.—Dear Sir: In view of the circumstances that surround the situation of this, our Hawaiian kingdom, I take this opportunity of writing you this letter, trusting, with your ability and influence with some of the leading statesmen of your liberal American country, to help to place the situation of the affairs of this country in a more impartial manner to them than the Hawaiian queen, Liliuokalani, her government and her native population can receive such a hearing from your government that the American nation will cause to be restored to the queen her throne, the government to its power and the Hawaiian native population to its natural rights.

On Thursday, January 12, 1893, the legislature sitting in session brought in a resolution of want of confidence against her majesty's cabinet, which consisted of G. H. Wilcox, minister of interior; P. C. Jones, minister of finance; W. C. Robinson, minister of foreign affairs; and Cecil Brown, and was carried by the constitutional majority of twenty members of the legislature out of a house of forty-eight elective members. This cabinet that was voted out belonged to a party called the reform party and the same party caused a resolution in the country June 29, 1887. Upon this having been passed, they retired and sent their resignations to her majesty, the queen. She accepted them and, on the next day, Friday, January 13, 1893, she summoned and appointed the following gentlemen as her cabinet: Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; William H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior; and Arthur P. Peterson, minister of justice. Mr. Parker and myself being the native Hawaiians in the cabinet and second and third named the foreign members.

Immediately upon appointment we repaired to the legislative assembly and reported to it that we had pleased her majesty to appoint another cabinet. The members of the legislature that were present and the population here the number of about 1,000 who gathered there, received us with applause. We took our seats and after going through the business of the house it was adjourned. The next morning, Saturday, January 14, the day that had been previously set apart as a day of prayer to prorogue the legislature, came and we presented ourselves again, and after going through the business of the house it adjourned to meet at the prorogation hour, 12 m. I may mention here that on Friday and Saturday, the party which we had attended the legislature, the party which was so dissatisfied and hostile to the reform party, were so dissatisfied and hostile to the reform party that on both days they refused to attend the legislature and did not have the courtesy to attend the prorogation.

While waiting for the hour, 12 noon, to arrive the queen graciously bade that the queen proposed to promulgate a new constitution, immediately sought an interview with my colleagues and notified them that if the queen intended to act in such an arbitrary manner I would resign. They answered that they were willing to do the same thing, and we decided that if the queen intended to carry into effect any such idea we would all advise her not to do so. I at once repaired to the place of the opposition and told them what I had heard and what we had concluded to do. The leaders of the party advised us strongly not to resign as it would give the queen an opportunity to appoint others who would take the place of the new constitution. We followed their advice and they assured us that if any conflict came between the queen and us, her cabinet, the community would give us their support to resist anything like this measure.

Here the letter goes on and gives the story of how the queen was forced to abandon the attempt to change the constitution and says the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. It then continues:

"The other party was not satisfied with this, but they, with the assistance of the American minister and the troops of the United States steamer Boston, enlisted a number of men to the extent of about 200 and aided by the American troops, took possession and declared by proclamation a provisional government, contrary to the constitution now in force and to the wishes of the Hawaiian people, the population of this country. The cabinet notified the American minister of what had happened and asked him to assist this duly authorized government to suppress this revolt, or if he did not want to do that, then to remove the United States troops on board the Boston and let the government, could do it ourselves. When we told him we had 600 men, under arms and were equal to the situation, his reply was that he acknowledged the provisional government and would support it. We, the government, came to the conclusion, as we did not wish to come into conflict with the United States troops, to yield under protest. The queen and her cabinet are at present removed under protest, pending a hearing before the United States.

This action on the part of the American minister is degrading. He has upheld a mob and does so against the wishes of the aborigines of this country who are capable of taking care of themselves. The provisional government has put the country under martial law. It is dispatching a steamer now to carry a report to Washington and sending ambassadors to Washington. We have asked that the steamer take our representatives so that both sides of the case can be heard and they refuse. We will send them later. We trust it will not be too late. The Hawaiian people are waiting for the loss of their country. Can not America, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' undo this wrong that she by her troops and ambassador assisted to?

Will you use your influence for us? Act promptly and my God assist you and help us. Yours with consideration and respect, JOHN F. COLBURN, Minister of the Interior.

The letter has been forwarded to President Harrison by Mr. Gans, who, in his letter of protestation, says:

Members of Congress: "As a citizen of the United States I humbly petition you to listen to a few words that have come to me from the afflicted and distressed people of Honolulu, City of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. A petition begging you not to accede to the demands of the commissioners sent to Washington from Honolulu."

To Wind Up the Economic Society.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—An evening paper announced yesterday that an application would be made in the next forty-eight hours for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Economic society. George F. Ward, a brother-in-law of President John Duss, is given as authority for the statement.

TO CHANGE PENSION LAWS.

An Effort Will Be Made to Force a Bill and Keep Off Sharks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A heavy pension fight is on in the house of representatives. Unless an initiative bill there will be some very interesting debates and sharp maneuvering on the floor of the house when the pension appropriation bill is taken up for consideration. A radical change in the pension policy is proposed. The change will be backed up by a majority of the committee on appropriations and will be fought tooth and nail by the Republican minority, assisted by Representative John A. Logan, chairman of the committee, who is ordinarily the most strenuous advocate in the committee of a reduction of expenditures. The proposed change in the pension policy has in view a considerable reduction of the pension roll and of the enormous amount now paid out for pensions by putting the names of some of those now on it, and by making more difficult the procurement in some cases of a pension under the laws. It is proposed to change the laws in some respects and a new policy is to be inaugurated as far as the administration of the pension law is concerned by turning over the pension bureau to the war department.

BLACK HORSE IN TROUBLE.

The Fiery Son of the Great Sioux Chief in the Calaboose.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Black Horse, a son of the famous Sioux chief, Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses, came to Chicago last night and struck the best whisky he ever had in his life. It fascinated him at first and later it paralyzed him. Last night, Black Horse, who is in company with Captain Hutchins of the army and several Indians, who likewise wear the regulation blue, strolled into the dining room of the Le Grande hotel where the entire band is staying. The first thing he did was to let loose a few Sioux war whoops and then he drew a revolver and began shooting promiscuously.

Two policemen who had come in to stop his yelling promptly knocked him flat and took everything but his raiment and the howling war whoops

A BIG STEAL.

FARMERS LOSE A HUNDRED AND FIVE SHEEP.

SHIPPED TO ST. LOUIS.

Thomas and W. R. Woodard Arrested—The Latter Tells the Story of a Strange Man—Out on Bond.

One of the boldest and most daring steals that ever took place in Pettis county has just come to light in which two prominent farmers are losers for a good round sum.

P. L. Deweese and John Rissler live northeast of Sedalia several miles and are widely known and recognized as two of the most prosperous farmers in that neighborhood. Both have been pasturing a number of sheep on the western part of the William Gentry place, about 3½ miles northeast of town. Upon visiting the pasture several days ago these gentlemen were surprised to find that their sheep had disappeared. They rubbed their eyes and looked again, but there was no mistake about it, the sheep were gone. After a careful count Mr. Deweese found that he had lost 73 fine merinos and Mr. Rissler checked to his profit and loss account 32 equally as good sheep.

A systematic investigation was then begun and yesterday afternoon the facts were laid before Constable James Gossage and Deputy Constable Barnett. It was self evident that so large a number of sheep could not be taken far without some trace being left. It was soon learned that a shipment of 105 head of sheep had been received in Sedalia over the narrow gauge from Mora, Mo., and shipped from this point to St. Louis.

Circumstantial evidence pointed toward two young men named William R. and Thomas Woodard, living in the northern limits of this city. Warrants were sworn out in the office of Justice Henry Levens and placed in the hands of the officers. Constable Gossage found Thomas Woodard at his home and Deputy Constable Barnett located William in a colored pool room on Main street. They were taken into court about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and given a close examination by Prosecuting Attorney Louis Hoffman. Two charges were brought against each of the defendants, one for stealing sheep from Mr. Deweese and the other for a similar offense against Mr. Rissler, the date of the offense being January 24th. William Woodard, the younger of the two, and who claims to be eighteen years of age, was first examined. His story is substantially as follows:

"I am not sure what day it was, but I think it was Tuesday, January 24th, I started to visit a friend of mine named Eddie Davis, living with my brother-in-law, also his brother, about eight miles south of Sedalia. Davis is a fur trader and has just come from the Indian territory where he was taken sick. I was riding my pony and just as I came to the Flat creek bridge near the waterworks I saw a man driving a large number of sheep. He seemed to be having a large amount of trouble in getting them over the bridge, so I assisted him. He told me that there were 105 sheep in the bunch. It was about 8 o'clock and I remember the moon was shining dimly. The man was alone and on foot; he stated that his name was J. M. Stevenson and also said that I seemed to know something about driving sheep as I did my work quite well. I told him that I had handled stock all my life. He then wanted to hire me to help him drive the sheep to Ionia where he had more sheep. I agreed to do it for a day's wages. He wanted the sheep to be taken to Mora, on the narrow gauge for shipment. After accompanying me for perhaps a mile, he took my pony to return to Sedalia where he claimed to have a number of hogs. I walked all the way and did not arrive at Mora until about 11 o'clock that night. I did not pass through Ionia and only stopped once on my way—at a farm house where I got a cup of hot water and a plunch. A farmer helped me drive the sheep across a branch which was about four miles from Mora. The man before leaving gave me what appeared to be a blank check, upon the back of which was written his name and the stock yards in St. Louis, to which I was instructed to consign the sheep in his name. I succeeded in driving all the sheep to Mora and had them loaded into two cars. I came to Sedalia the next day with

the sheep and met Stevenson at the depot. He gave me \$1.60 for my work and asked if I was satisfied. I told him that I was. I then left and have never seen Stevenson since."

Young Woodward was closely questioned by Prosecuting Attorney Hoffman but he persisted in his story. His description of Stevenson was not very detailed. The mysterious stranger was said to have had light hair, a smooth face, wore a dark hat and overcoat. The card upon which the man wrote his name was left at the store by the station agent at Mora, which latter station is about 15 miles south of Sedalia. Thomas Woodward was then examined by Prosecuting Attorney Hoffman. He claimed not to have known, nor had his brother said anything about having assisted in driving these particular sheep. He had seen Stevenson and conversed with him. He was undecided whether it was Monday or Tuesday that he met the man at the market house and was asked if he did not want to buy a car load of sheep. He enquired of Stevenson if the sheep were fat and the latter said they were not. He then refused to make a purchase. Stevenson requested that Woodward order a car to be left at Mora, and stated that he would proceed to Ionia and drive his sheep to the railroad for shipment. Woodward went to the narrow gauge depot and ordered the car by telephone from Conductor Ben Blythe. Stevenson wanted Woodward to help him reload the sheep at this point and the latter accordingly went to the depot for that purpose. Upon arriving there, he found that the railway had furnished men for that purpose. He has not seen Stevenson since that time. Mr. Woodard expressed himself as confident that he had seen Stevenson at other times, especially during his cattle buying trips to the south of Sedalia.

The loss to the owners is no inconsiderable one, the sheep being of the merino breed and valued at \$5 per head making a total of \$525. Stevenson seems to be a myth in Sedalia. The guilt of the real thieves, however, should not long remain concealed. It is no difficult matter to learn in St. Louis the name of the party to whom the money was paid. The sheep were sent to the National stock yards in East St. Louis and consigned to Stevenson. It is more than probable that the purchase money was paid in the form of a check.

The case is a most serious one and was so stated to the court by Prosecuting Attorney Hoffman. The defendants were required to furnish a bond of \$500 for each charge, making a total of \$1,000 each. David Blocher and John Pregge became bondsmen for Thomas Woodard and he was released. The other brother was sent to jail.

Thomas Woodard stated to a DEMOCRAT reporter that though the evidence appeared to be somewhat against him and his brother, yet he had no fear but what they could prove their innocence. The case yet presents several interesting points and the final results are awaited with much interest.

Another interesting clue was given to a DEMOCRAT reporter Tuesday by Mr. John W. Menefee, the well known member of the firm of Hinsdale & Menefee, mule buyers. Mr. Menefee stated that about two weeks ago, he did not exactly remember the date, he was approached by Tom Woodard and asked if he could name a desirable commission house in St. Louis to whom sheep might be consigned. Mr. Menefee asked Woodard when he was going to make the shipment and the latter replied "probably in three or four days."

Woodard was given a letter of introduction to Dave Sprecher, with the live stock commission house of Evans, Snider, Buel Co., St. Louis, which stated that by proper attention Mr. Woodard might be secured as a regular customer.

The question now is, where is the letter? The producing of it would do much toward lifting the suspicion from Mr. Woodard.

It Was a Corker.

Jno. McNees, the popular Hughesville merchant, was in town Saturday and told a DEMOCRAT reporter one of the funniest remarks that he ever heard. When the proper phrases can be coined, the story may appear in these columns, but until then the reporter will "tell it on the quiet" to all who will take the trouble to enquire.

Cutting Down the Force.

From the Fayette Advertiser.

Poor old M., K. & T., railroad! She has discharge 90 per cent. of all her section hands. It wont be long until the condition of the road will be such that every heavy dew or frost will make her trains late.

Grocers Combine.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.—The wholesale grocers of this city are said to be at work framing a gigantic combination.

A ROYAL ROAST.

CLARKSON ON JUDGE JACKSON'S APPOINTMENT.

HE SCORES HARRISON.

The Appointment Denounced as a Plain Betrayal of the Republican Party.

DES MOINES, Feb. 4.—James S. Clarkson has written a letter to his paper, the *State Register*, from New York on President Harrison's appointment of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench, and it is the most scathing document that has been issued for many days.

He says the president's act is a betrayal of a public trust and of party faith, and, in his judgment, is an act of perfidy little short of a moral crime. That a republican president in selecting a supreme judge from the south should select a man who represents such cruelty to the negro, and that he should do it on the very day after a negro had been burned alive and tortured with the passive consent of the state and local authorities in southern states, makes it strange and both unaccountable and more to be condemned. It the first instance since the foundation of the republic of a president selecting for the supreme court a man of the opposite political party, and it was done in personal pique over his own defeat. The republican senate owes it to the party Lincoln, Grant and Blaine to condemn it. For any senator of republican faith to vote for it is to stultify himself and his party as much as if he had voted for Cleveland in November.

If democrats, and the unrecanted believers in secession and state rights and free trade and hatred of union soldiers, may be appointed to the supreme bench by a republican president and confirmed by a republican senate there would seem to have come the time when there is no need for a republican to live at all.

CATCHING "WILD HOGS."

A Shortage in Pork Explained—Hunting Expeditions on the Muddy—Trapped in Sedalia.

For many months past farmers near the Muddy, west of Sedalia, have frequently missed fine shoats that were never found. So continual was the disappearance that finally the attention of Sedalia officers was called to the matter.

A trap was accordingly set and resulted this morning in the capture of a mulatto named Frank West alias Frank Kelly. It is supposed that he grew suspicious and attempted to secretly take the meat away from his house, as he had a nicely butchered fat pig in a flour sack when Officer Bill Drake threw his gun down upon West this morning and told him to throw up his hands. The pig was evidently butchered last night, as hair, etc., were found scattered around West's house.

West was taken into Justice Fisher's court upon the complaint of Joe Turner, whose property the pig is supposed to have been. The case will be tried this afternoon.

The defendant claims that the shoat was a wild one and that he has frequently caught and killed the wild hogs that are to be found in the densely timbered bottom lands of the Muddy. The presence of wild hogs in that section is said to be a fact.

McFarland—Kemp.

A happy union was solemnized Wednesday at the home of the bride's father, 10 miles north of Sedalia, the contracting parties being Mr. Norvel C. McFarland and Miss Ella Kemp. The ceremony was performed at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. E. K. Porter, of Beaman, assisted by Rev. J. B. Dodson amidst a large assemblage of friends. The groom is a prosperous young farmer living two miles northwest of Beaman, and the bride is one of the fairest daughters of Pettis county, her father, P. N. Kemp, being postmaster at Kemp. A reception was tendered the young couple at the groom's home Thursday evening.

Looking Forward.

From the New York Press.

First Hawaii, then Canada, then Cuba. How would this order suit the American people?

It would give the United States primacy in Pacific commerce, supremacy over the North American continent, and perpetual possession of the queen of the Antilles, the key to the Gulf of Mexico.

Disease Germs in Pencils.

From the Buffalo News.

Diphtheria is prevalent among the school children of Detroit, and

the charge is made by Dr. R. S. Farnum of that city that the disease has been spread by interchanging lead pencils. The board of education furnishes pencils for all the scholars, and the latter are not allowed to use any others. The scholars get one pencil to-day and another to-morrow, all the pencils being dropped into a box at the close of each day. It is no exaggeration to say that the average child who uses a lead pencil will put the lead end into its mouth forty times a day, and with the pencil going from one child's mouth to another from day to day it is easy to see that the practice might become very dangerous, while, of course, it is unclean.

FIRE AT HUGHESVILLE.

Three Business Houses Go Up in Flames—The Loss Will be Heavy.

About noon Monday a fire broke out at Hughesville and three business houses were destroyed. They were the stores of W. D. Ferguson, general merchandise; J. W. Smith, general merchandise, and W. S. Hughes, barber shop and small general store. The intensely bitter cold caused great suffering to those who tried to save the store and contents. The fire could not be controlled and the buildings were soon reduced to ashes. A small quantity of the goods was saved but in a badly damaged condition. The loss is estimated at \$5,000 exclusive of the buildings. Mr. Ferguson is a brother of Dr. W. J. Ferguson of this city, and carried over a \$2,000 stock. Mr. Smith placed a like valuation upon his goods, while Mr. Hughes' loss will approximate not more than \$500.

JANUARY STATEMENT.

County Collector Doherty Files His Monthly Report in the County Clerk's Office.

County Collector M. Doherty has filed in the office of County Clerk Mitchum a statement of the January collections for 1893. The report is a highly satisfactory one and shows that the people have been paying up. The result is as follows:

State taxes.....	\$7,328.75
County revenue.....	11,854.87
Fund and bond int....	7,993.52
Sinking fund.....	3,951.62
Court house.....	3,382.76
Road.....	2,933.57
County school.....	5,522.66
Sedalia school.....	11,993.55
Miscellaneous school..	775.71

Total..... \$55,347.01

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the recorder's office:

Mathias Zener and wife to John W. Cooper, a part of section 3, 45: 21; consideration \$450.

Francis E. Woodfin to M. W. Woodfin, 45 feet front on Missouri avenue, a part of lot B in Ritter's addition; consideration \$205.

Emma C. Stevens et al to James F. Stevens, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 16, 45: 21; consideration, \$250.

Susan Smith to W. H. Smith, lot 9 in D. H. Hartshorn's addition; consideration, \$5.

Henry L. Renfrow to John V. Smith, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8, township 44, range 23, containing 80 acres; \$1,850.

Mary E. Harrington and husband to Nathaniel Otis, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 31, township 42, range 20, containing 70 acres; \$800.

Thomas Garrett and wife to Mary E. Harrington, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 31, township 42, range 20, containing 20 acres; \$822.

William H. Jockers and wife to George W. Adams, all of the undivided half interest in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 44, range 23, 80 acres.

A Democratic Principle.

New York Sun.

Every democrat respectfully salutes George Graham Vest, of Missouri. Contrary to instructions from the legislature of his state he voted against the anti-option bill, "to preserve his self respect," but he did more than that. He made a conspicuous exhibition of a statesman ready to defend against the attacks of noisy and demagogic folly a crucial principle of his party and of common reason.

A Young Bride.

A marriage license has been issued to Robert F. Calvert, of Greer Ridge, and Miss Laura Bartlett, of Elk Fork township. The groom is 23 years old and the bride 16. Her father was present and gave his consent.

Death of An Aged Citizen.

Hiram Swope, a most respected gentleman and one of the oldest men in the Thornleigh neighborhood, died yesterday at his home near that place.

When in Sedalia

GO TO THE

Kaiser :-: Restaurant

FOR YOUR MEALS

There You Get the Best

IN :-: THE :-: CITY.

TAILORING

Only First-Class Work—Men's Furnishings; Full Lines. We offer underwear at Prices to close broken lots in sizes.

SHIRTS TO ORDER—PERFECT FITS—Novelties in Holiday Goods—Collar and Cuff Boxes, Neckware, Mufflers, Gloves, Fine Hosiery, etc.

John : Walmsley : & : Co.
223 Ohio Street.

AN EXCITING RIDE.

A Kansas City Grip Car Bashes Down the Incline—Rare Presence of Mind.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the grip broke on a grip car of the Independence avenue line on the Union depot incline at 8:40 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the train began a rapid descent. The gripman set the brakes, but the frosted rails made a toboggan slide, and the train went faster and faster. The car was crowded with passengers, and the warning bell of the gripman and the increased speed caused a panic. Several excited women started for the door to the rear platform, but McCormick held it closed and told everybody to keep seated and there would be no serious accident. When the crash came the passengers were prepared for it, and beyond a few slight bruises nobody was hurt. When the bottom of the incline was reached the train jumped the track and plunged into the side of the waiting room demolishing a part of the wall. The slot rail and part of the platform were torn up, and the car itself was badly broken. The gripman, C. A. Timberlake, remained at his post and held the brakes, and in the shock his ankle was slightly sprained.

Fruit Not Damaged.

Chas. C. Bell, of Boonville, familiarly known as the apple king of Missouri, and one of the Vine Clad City's most substantial business men was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Bell states that up to the present time the fruit crop of this year has not been injured and that the indications are for an immense yield. The greatest period of danger will be during the latter part of this month; should a warm spell be followed by unusual coldness the buds will be blighted.

Mr. Bell is president of the Boonville board of trade and stated that an electric street railway was now being agitated and some had proposed to bore for oil.

Another New Road.

Another new road that is just now causing considerable comment in railway circles is a proposed line from Sioux City, Ia., via Kirksville, Mo., to St. Louis, and will tap a territory as rich in resources as any in the two states. The temporary survey for the new line has been completed as far as Kirksville, and will be pushed to St. Louis. The new road as proposed will make air line connection between the terminal cities through a territory which is now compelled to rely upon Chicago for a market, although the distance is 100 miles greater from Kirksville, Unionville, Milan and other north Missouri towns which are naturally tributary to St. Louis, and will do their trading there when the proper facilities are afforded. It is intimated that the Baltimore & Ohio is back of the new line, and the citizens of North Missouri are enthusiastic over the prospect of the building of the road during 1893.—*Railway News Reporter.*

Morey & Crawford

Are prepared to make loans on farms in Pettis county. Borrowers need not be troubled with the vexations, delays and useless objections to titles made by loan companies. Call and see us before making contracts for borrowing.

MOREY & CRAWFORD.

Opposite court house, Sedalia, Mo.

A Fine Lot of Cattle.

Joe Turner a few days ago sold to John N. McNees 100 of as fine cattle as have gone out of Pettis county in a long time. They tipped the beam at an average of 1310 each. A car of fat hogs was also included in the sale. Mr. McNees in turn sold the stock to Scott Gregg who shipped the entire lot to Chicago Tuesday morning.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Nellie Lawson and W. S. Lawson, her husband, by their certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of December, 1891, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 89, page 46, conveyed to the undersigned, J. C. Thompson, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Beginning sixty (60) feet north of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32) of township forty-six (46) and range twenty-one (21), thence north to right of way of the Missouri Pacific railway, thence east along the right of way sixty-three (63) feet, thence south to public road sixty-three (63) feet east of the point of beginning, thence west to beginning.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas said note has become due and is unpaid. Now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash at public auction on

Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1893,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

J. C. THOMPSON, Trustee.
Dated this 18th day of January, 1893.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 13th day of January, 1893, the undersigned, public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of Henry Boyer, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 14th day of January, 1893.

JOHN R. CLOPTON,
Public Administrator.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

JAMES GLASS.

—WHOLESALE—

LIQUORS!

SEDALIA,.....MISSOURI.

D. E. KENNEDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

With Hon. John H. Bothwell, Attorney and Counselor.

OFFICE:—Dempsey Building, Rooms 26 and 28. Practice where Business calls.

Charles Kobrock.

Faust Restaurant and Oyster House.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special brand of Imperial Beer.

114 Osage St., Sedalia, Mo.

The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted to cure "APPRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excess or after.

Before give use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Erythema, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotence, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of approdittine. Circulars free. Mention paper. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO., Western Branch, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 27.

FOR SALE BY

OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.

MALEDOR

THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND, AND

MALEDOR MANUFACTURING CO., LANCASTER, ENGL.

Our PERFECTION SYRINGE free with every bottle. Is CLEAN, Does not STAIN, PREVENTS STRICTURE, Cures GONORRHEA and GLEET in One to Four days. A QUICK CURE FOR LEUCORRHEA or WHITES. Sold by all DRUGGISTS. Sent to any address for \$1.00. Maledor Manufacturing Co., Lancaster, Eng.

SCHOOL BOOK LAW.

IT IS HELD VALID BY THE SUPREME COURT.

MAY GO TO COURT IN BANC

First Blood for Superintendent Wolfe in the Case Against the School Board.

A Jefferson City special has the following in regard to the action of the supreme court in the case against the Sedalia School Board:

"Chief Justice Black rendered an opinion this morning in the supreme court in the case of the state ex rel. L. E. Wolfe, state superintendent of public school, against Ira T. Bronson and others, composing the Sedalia school board. This suit called into question the validity of the school text-book law enacted two years ago. The Sedalia school board did not put into use the list of school text-books adopted by the school book commission in April, 1891, and the state superintendent proceeded, in the name of the state, to compel the school board to do so. The school board held the act to be unconstitutional because the title of the bill contained more than one subject. Judge Black says that this constitutional provision had been the subject of much observation in recent years. He then declares the rule to be: This section (section 28, article 4 of the constitution) is to be reasonably and liberally construed and applied, due regard being given to its object and purpose. It was designed to prevent and prohibit the insertion of different and disconnected subjects in the same bill. It contains, it will be seen, two propositions: The first is that no bill shall contain more than one subject. If all provisions of the bill relate to the same subject, and have a natural connection, the subject is single, and, this too, though it may embrace many provisions and cover a large field. The second proposition is that this single subject must be clearly expressed in the title. As was said in the Miller case (Attorney General vs. Miller, 100 Mo., 439), 'the legislature may select its own language, and may use few or many words. It is sufficient that the title fairly embraces the subject matter covered by the act; mere matters of detail need not be stated in the title.' In reference to the power of the school book commission the court holds that its duty is not to determine what subjects or branches shall be taught in the public schools, but to select the best and cheapest course of text-books. In substance and effect, the board is the purchasing agent of the state. In conclusion, Judge Black says: 'What we now hold is that the present relator has the right to prosecute these proceedings, that the act of April 4, 1891, is constitutional and must be obeyed.' The respondent is granted leave to make a return within ten days, and the relator will plead thereto within five days.

Judge Barclay dissented from the opinion, and holds that the title of the act violates the constitutional provision referred to by Judge Black. In referring to this matter, Judge Barclay says: 'It seems to me very clear that it was never designed to sanction legislation for the schools of three-fourths of the people of Missouri under a title purporting to apply to all the public schools within this state. The title proclaims that the act relates to all the public schools in the state, when in fact it does not. The title is misleading. It flatly contradicts the language of the act in respect of the matter constituting the substance of the legislation. It affords a plain illustration of the very evil which the constitutional provision was designed to prevent.' If the Sedalia school board desires to continue the case the entire proceedings can now be transferred to the court in banc, as Judge Barclay's dissent warrants such transfer."

A FINE STRUCTURE.

One of the Largest Business Houses in the City to be Erected—Another on Foot.

Sedalia has every reason to point with pride to the magnificent business houses that have been constructed during the past year and to be thankful that it has been the result of a steady growth, not a real estate boom.

As a marked evidence of this fact, the DEMOCRAT takes pleasure in stating that plans are now under consideration for the erection of

what will be one of the finest buildings in the city. Ilgenfritz Bros. propose to remove the buildings occupied by Blatterman, cigar manufacturer; Bischel Bros., jewelers; Frank Aivinsino, confectioner; "The Racket," Ernest Weise, barber; H. J. Heinrich, jeweler, and their own hardware building, and upon the site place the new structure. This latter will be three stories high and built in the most modern style of architecture. It will be substantial throughout and none but the best material used. As an office building it will be a departure from any now in the city. The center of the roof will be an arched skylight beneath which will be an open court. Around the four sides of this court will be the offices, and thus every room in the building to be well lighted. It is the intention to commence work on the building early in the spring.

As a good second to the proposition, it is said that the owners of the buildings occupied by Sicher's cafe and the "Bee Hive" will raise this building to correspond with Sicher's hotel. This will make a solid and substantial corner.

Sedalia asks no odds of any city in the country twice her size. Her industries are thriving, strangers are daily taking up their residence within her limits and she is making a record of which she is proud.

STATE CAPITAL.

A BIG WEEK'S WORK IS COMMENCED.

A VERY BUSY TIME AHEAD

Some Measures That are Absorbing Attention at the Hands of Our Law Makers.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—The incoming trains yesterday brought back the members and senators after the Sabbath's rest, and all seemed anxious to get to work. From now until the end of the session there will be few idle moments for the conscientious legislator.

There are several interesting measures now before the general assembly that are being fought over in the lobbies and committee rooms as well as on the floor. Notable among these is the "fellow servant bill" which is supported by some good workers and is generally regarded as a just measure. The influence of the railroads is arrayed against the bill, but it is being pushed by representatives of the various organizations of railway employees.

The grocers' bill is supported by a strong lobby, but it is meeting with much opposition from members who do not favor class legislation.

Senator Cochran's bill placing express companies under the control of the railroad commission was ordered engrossed yesterday.

Senator Baskett introduced a bill regulating the matter of contract convict labor and providing that a portion of the earnings of the convict shall be set aside for his benefit.

In the house yesterday a number of bills of minor importance were read a third time and passed, among them the bill making it the duty of the secretary of state to call the house to order upon the convening of the session and preside until a temporary organization is effected.

The bill requiring manufacturers of oleomargarine to wrap their products in pink paper was defeated in the house to-day.

The house judiciary committee reported favorably on the fellow servant bill to-day.

WAS SHE POISONED?

Society in the northern part of the county is considerably stirred up over a rather strange happening a few nights ago.

A number of young people were invited to attend a Cnautauqua circle which met at a well known farm house and among the guests was one particular young lady who startled those present early in the evening by relaxing into an unconscious condition and showing every evidence of being badly poisoned. Restoratives were at once applied but without avail and messengers were then dispatched for physicians.

The young lady was finally brought around after a gallon of lard had been thoroughly rubbed over her skin, but refused to say why she had taken the medicine which she said had caused her apparently dangerous condition. The medicine is claimed to have been purchased in Sedalia.

THE NEW SLATE.

THE GENERAL SMASHUP ON THE M. K. & T.

Those Who Have Fallen—Waldo Goes to the Missouri Pacific—Other Important Changes.

The DEMOCRAT has watched carefully and with decided interest the changes that have gradually taken place on the M., K. & T. under the present management. The east has clashed with the west, and for the time being the west has not won the fight. It is no unsolved problem with many as to whether the present management is a theoretical rather than a practical one. Charles Frances Adams and his colleagues on the Union Pacific made history for themselves and debts for the road. After he was retired his contributions upon railroad economics were read with interest, but the fact was not forgotten that while in active duty his pen was not signed to many statements that showed a profit in the operation of the road. With the loss of the men who have established a great prestige for it and the substitution of a management whose methods in some particulars are very dissimilar, the future of the M., K. & T. will have more than a commercial interest attached to it.

The DEMOCRAT to-day gives the latest probabilities of well founded rumors. The information is the result of careful inquiry and commends itself to those conversant with the present condition of the road as a correct statement of the most probable changes. The DEMOCRAT's informant was at one time connected with the M., K. & T. and was in a position to know whereof he speaks. Some of the changes are to take place March 1st and others at the annual election. In a general way, the details are as follows:

The fight between J. Waldo and Vice President Purdy has been bitter and to the knife. The gentlemen differed fundamentally in their methods and ideas of managing a railroad and those who are acquainted with Mr. Waldo and his successes know at once that he tolerates no opposition. He proposes to do his work to suit himself; if it is a failure, he is willing to stand the consequences and give way to another man. His official record is one that few men in the west have equalled. The fight has ended in his resignation and the acceptance of the same at headquarters in New York. The position of second vice-president will be abolished and Mr. Purdy given the title of first vice-president and general manager, with headquarters in St. Louis. His office is expected to be in St. Louis within a few weeks. Mr. Waldo will go to the Missouri Pacific at a greatly increased salary, perhaps \$25,000 per year. He is paid \$15,000 by the M., K. & T. This action upon his part bears out to the letter the prediction made in the DEMOCRAT a few days ago. With J. Waldo at the head of the traffic department of its southern lines, the Missouri Pacific will prove a formidable rival for the M., K. & T. The Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountains & Southern will doubtless be managed by Mr. Waldo for the slaughter of his rival's traffic.

George J. Pollock, general auditor, will leave the road. Robert W. Maguire, a Purdy man who succeeded Treasurer Ben P. McDonald, will be made general auditor and local treasurer. Mr. Pollock will return to the Missouri Pacific where he stands very high in the estimation of General Auditor C. G. Warner. This arrangement will remove Assistant General Auditor Dan Willard, who is really chief clerk for General Auditor Pollock. It is understood that he will be given the position of chief clerk of the voucher department which was lately made vacant by the resignation of Thos. Hickey, now with C. G. Warner at St. Louis.

The rumor concerning Superintendent J. W. Maxwell, of the Texas lines, is not looked upon with much credence. Should he be removed it is thought that he will be succeeded by Mr. J. C. Bell, a protégé of Vice President Purdy.

General Solicitor Hagerman has resigned and the office is vacant at present. This gentleman has no occasion to be troubled over how deep the snow falls or the keenness of the official scimitar, as he is a member of the well-known law firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman, of Kansas City.

The position of tax commissioner, now held by J. H. Hill, at one time confidential clerk to the receivers and later to President H. C. Cross, will be abolished. The position of land commissioner has also been ended under the direction

of Maurice Davis. The duties of the two positions above will be discharged by A. A. Krause who has the position of general agent and is the successor of General Claim Agent J. D. Hollister. Mr. Hill's future plans are not known. It is thought that Mr. Davis will become chief clerk for Heber Page, auditor for Texas.

Wm. O'Herrin, superintendent of motive power at Parsons, is thought to be in an uncertain position. It has been hinted that a man is already at Parsons who will be made Mr. O'Herrin's successor.

GRIFFIN KNOCKS OUT MURPHY

Fast and Furious Fight Between Featherweights.

New York, Feb. 7.—The fight last night between Billy Murphy of New Zealand and Johnny Griffin of Braintree, Mass., for the featherweight championship and a purse of \$5,000 came off before the Coney Island athletic club to a big crowd. Murphy was knocked out in the seventh round by a terrific stomach punch. The fight was one of the hottest, from start to finish on record for seven rounds. Griffin had slightly the best of it all the way through. In the twenty-round contest Dolly Lyons outpointed "Kid" Hogan.

Proposed Coal Combine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—A movement is on foot looking to the formation of a combination of all the railroad coal operators of Western Pennsylvania. Several secret conferences have been held and it is stated that the owners of the 180 mines in this region, representing \$15,000,000 capital, have signified their intention of joining the combine. The objects of the trust will be uniformity of prices, reduction of expenses and the regulation of car service.

Got a Thousand Dollars.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 7.—Yesterday morning George Terrio, a young man of 20, presented a check for \$1,000 signed by J. H. Gregg, a grain dealer, to the Schuster-Hax national bank and received the money. Shortly afterward Mr. Gregg came to the bank and when shown the check declared it a forgery. Terrio had formerly worked in Mr. Gregg's office, but had been dismissed for robbing the safe. He is at large and is supposed to have left the city.

Carnot's Father Implicated.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—It is learned on very good authority that the name which has been suppressed since the beginning of the Panama scandals, and that cabled, was not that of President Carnot, is that of M. Lazare-Hippolyte Carnot, no less a personage than the father of the president of the republic. It is also said that proofs of his being implicated in the scandals exist, though to what extent nobody will say.

Beat the Whisky Trust.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Joseph Wolf, whisky dealer, secured a judgment for \$4,000 against the whisky trust yesterday. He agreed to buy his whisky exclusively from the trust and was to receive a rebate of seven cents a gallon. He bought of other parties, however, and the trust declined to pay the rebates. It was decided that Wolf was not compelled to confine his trade to the trust.

City of Peking Is Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The City of Peking sighted eighteen miles out was the news telephoned all over the city yesterday morning by the Merchants' exchange. She reached her wharf late in the afternoon. The cause of delay was a broken shaft.

A Brakeman Killed.

LYONS, Kan., Feb. 7.—Otis Wade of Burrton, a brakeman on the Frisco railroad, fell under the train at Saxman, a small station eight miles south of here, and one wheel passed over both legs, mashing them so badly that death ensued.

Plenty of Souvenir Coins.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A consignment of 100,000 fifty-cent silver coins of the date of 1893 was received at the sub-treasury yesterday. There is now a plentiful supply of the coins on hand, the total value being in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

Failed for Two Million Lire.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Banca association of Florence has failed. Its liabilities amount to 2,000,000 lire. It is suspected that the bankrupt concern is fraudulent, and the manager and cashier have been arrested.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Carlisle has selected Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

NEWS NOTES.

Prizes are offered by the Smithsonian institution for essays on atmospheric air as bearing on the health and welfare of man.

The latest Cleveland cabinet rumor is to the effect that Isidor Strauss of New York has been slated for the postmaster general ship.

The National butter and cheese makers' association is in annual session at Dubuque, Iowa. Exhibitors will compete for \$4,500 in premiums.

Mrs. Fritz Hinkley (nee Florence Blythe) of San Francisco parts with twenty-seven and a half per cent of her \$5,000,000 estate in lawyers' fees.

Sallie Koop, a wealthy young woman of Brooklyn, committed suicide by taking chloroform and firing four bullets into her left breast. Her family had all died and she was overcome by melancholy.

As a result of the Harness-Richardson scandal, Mrs. I. F. Smith of Kokomo, Ind., committed suicide after confessing to witnesses that she had had criminal relations with a prominent manufacturer of Kokomo.

United States Fish Commissioner McDonald proposes to make a determined effort to secure legislation by the next congress for the preservation of the salmon fisheries of Alaska which he regards as more valuable than the sealing industry.

THE PLAY PRODUCER.

AN IMPORTANT FUNCTIONARY IN THESPIS' WORLD.

C. D. Marius, the Well-Known Pantomimist, Writes of His Art and Tells the Public Some Things Not Generally Known.



sweeps his studio and looks after the play.

A stage manager in the proper sense of the word, is a man under orders. A play producer is the thinking factor and his duties are manifold.

Firstly, he should have the play previous to the production handed over to him by the authors. Then he should make himself acquainted so thoroughly with it that all the "business" in connection with the production shall be planned out, worked out, thought of before the first rehearsal takes place.

The models of the scenery, the designs of the costumes must also be under his supervision. Should a model of a scene be presented to him by the artist, his subsequent stage directions shall be according to the model, if he approves of it, and the model shall not be due to the stage directions.

The blending of colors in scenes, costumes, furniture, hangings, everything, in short, which goes to make the stage picture, should be left entirely to him.

The lights play a great part in the poor play-producer's mind, for not only has he at the present period to think of gaslight and calcium light, but one more terror has been added to his work—he must become an electrician, so as to be able to speak authoritatively as to the "one-eighth," "one-quarter," "the half," "the three-quarters," and the full," to be blended with the house lights as well as to the exigencies of the scene presented.

The duties of the play-producer commence with the above. This is all preliminary to the staging of the play. Now comes the work.

In comic opera most of the stage managers devote their time to the grouping and what is called "business" of the chorus. With many of them it is their principal labor.

A play producer should be more than a drill-sergeant—he must be a master; of his art in all its branches. He must be able to handle the principals from the star to the one-line "utility." He must be able to speak not only with knowledge, but with superior knowledge to all of them.

One thing must not be forgotten that as the stage may be compared to the works of a watch, the small wheels as well as the main spring must be carefully looked after—such as the property men, the carpenters, the fly men, the cellar men, the coryphees, "supers," etc., etc., as any little hitch on the part of one of the smaller wheels will stop the watch.

Lastly, and above all, he should be a gentleman, and treat the last chorus or ballet girl with the same courtesy that he bestows upon the star, either in comedy, drama or comic opera.

His post is that of a diplomatist, every day to reconcile all the conflicting elements and to allay all the friction that will invariably arise through the hard work and nervous strain of rehearsals.

What is said above I have not learned from hearsay. It has been taught me



C. D. MARIUS.

by twenty-eight years of personal experience—having been a "super" myself, a chorus man, a "utility," I hope an actor, a prompter, an assistant stage manager, stage manager, manager and play producer.

A good deal of whatever knowledge I may have I gained through watching some of our greatest masters.

I may mention such men as Frederick Lemaitre, with whom I was so fortunate as to be associated at the Folies Dramatiques, in Paris; Regnier, of the Comedie Francaise, and not the least of them, two men unknown to this country, I believe, Deburan and Paul Legrand, celebrated pantomimists, who instructed me in that art (and I use the word art in its highest sense) for five years.

My experience of the different methods of stage management (and I am speaking honestly and without prejudice) has led me to the conclusion that in the art of play-producing England is first, headed by Irving at the Lyceum; America next, and with the exception, perhaps, of the Comedie Francaise, France must take a third place in the running.

Australia, considering her distance from the centers of civilization, is simply wonderful in the quality of its stage productions, as much to my surprise, I saw comic opera produced in Melbourne as completely and artistically as it is in London or America.

I remember what trouble care and thought in the old London days at the Philharmonic in "Genevieve de Brabant," and afterward at the Strand in "Nemesis," "Loo," "Flamingo," "burlesques; then "Family Ties," "Our Club," comedies, and still later in "Mme. Favart," "Olivette," etc., and afterwards again at the Avenue in "Nell Gwynne," "Manteaux Noirs," "The Old Guard," "Barbe Bleue," "Lurette;" at the Comedy in "Rip Van Winkle," "Mascotte," and "Erminie;" then at the Prince of Wales, "Dorothy," "La Bearnaise;" at the Lyric, "La Cigale," "Loris," "The Mountebanks;" in fact, so many that I cannot now recall them.

In conclusion, I contend that all these and other successes have been due to the careful supervision of the play producer, who not only has to think of all the countless details, but last and most important, must de facto become the collaborateur of the authors.

Speaking generally—of course, I can speak with knowledge only of England, Australia and France, my American experience being limited—such men as G. R. Sims, Henry Pettit, Robert Buchanan, F. C. Burnand, and the late H. B. Farnie, have not been above adopting the improvements, alterations, cuts and additions suggested by their play producers, among whom I might name Richard Barker, Charles Harris, and yours very truly

C. D. Marius

Beauty and Talent.

Lillian Blauvelt has established herself a prime favorite with our musical public with her great success at the Seidl Damrosch and other prominent concerts of the season. She is by far the youngest of the American prima donnas who have achieved success abroad and by all means the prettiest. When seven years of age she undertook the study of the violin, with which she soon acquired much skill and for some years following played a good deal in public. When it became evident that she possessed a fine voice she was gradually induced to relinquish the violin for the new accomplishment. After one year of study she became the solo soprano the first year of Dr. Lyman Abbott's pastorate. By the advice of friends she gave up her choir position at the end of one year and went to Paris with her husband to begin serious study. She was fortunate in selecting as her instructor M. Jacques Bonhy, of the Grand Opera. After two years she sang in concert and opera in the principal capitals of Europe.

Singing one summer at a concert in Spa, Belgium, the celebrated watering-place where Meyerbeer wrote his

charming operas, she was heard by a Russian lady, a member of the Royal Philharmonic Society. The result was a winter in St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the young American met with enormous success, gifts being showered upon her by the enthusiastic Russians.

While in Paris Mme. Blauvelt sang for all the great French composers—Ambroise Thomas, Gounod, Massenet and Delibes.

Returning home unheralded, Mme. Blauvelt has made a place for herself in the front rank by her singing last season at the Seidl concerts, those of the Seidl Society, and others throughout the country. Mme. Blauvelt, besides being gifted with remarkable beauty, possesses a rich, sympathetic, dramatic soprano voice of great range. She will fill her numerous engagements in this country this season, and in the spring will go again to Paris, where an engagement in grand opera awaits her.

The Stage.

H. C. Miner will build a theater in New York for Nat Goodwin.

Eleanor Duse has decided to make her American debut as Camille.

Elvia Croix is Mrs. Thomas Seabrooke. Seabrooke will soon be 32.

Mrs. Potter and Bellew will put on "Franchillon," a comedy by Dumas.

W. W. Randall has become associate editor and manager of the Dramatic Times.

Courtney Thorpe, after eight years service in Rosina Vokes Company, has resigned.

Comedian Hopper of the "Fencing Master" company, is the son of a \$3,000,000 father.

Emmie Wilmoth of the Warde-James Company died in a hospital at Albany last week.

William H. Crane is going to put out an experimental company to play his successes.

De Wolf Hopper will produce his new opera by Cheever Goodwin at the New York Broadway Theatre May 2.

Sol. Smith Russell's "Poor Relation" is said in Chicago to be a very poor play indeed and acted by a poor company.

Jack Hamilton is no longer the manager of Baroness Blanc, owing to unpaid back salary amounting to \$700.

Nellie Farron is not to retire from the stage as reported, but will appear at the Gaiety Theater, New York, as soon as able.

The Grand American Handicap has been postponed until the second week in March. Jan. 10 was the original date, but a postponement was agreed upon because of the death of the wife of President Penrose.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF UNCLE SAM'S LAWMAKERS.

THE HOUSE GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

Estimates Given of the Probable Conclusion of the Treasury and Showing the Appropriations Made by the Fifty-Second Congress—De Armond Knocks Out a Perquisite of Capt. Bassett.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Chandler managed to give a political twist to the debate in the senate yesterday on the automatic coupler bill. He brought up a resolution in the national Democratic platform which denounced the Republican party and the Republican senate for not having provided legislation for the protection of railroad employees and he insisted that the position of so many Democratic senators against the bill was inconsistent with their party fealty. He twitted them with the fact that only seven of them had voted to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act, knowing the declaration of the national Democratic convention on the subject of silver and knowing the entreaties of the president-elect to have the Sherman act repealed before March 1.

Mr. Wolcott, while arguing against the automatic coupler bill, said that no other senator than Mr. Chandler could have found a political advantage in it. No action was taken on the bill.

The senate bill for the relief of the assignees or legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, to pay balance due on the United States steamship, Dolphin, \$10,550, was taken from the calendar and passed.

The senate by a vote of yeas 22, nays 44, refused to take up the New York and New Jersey bridge bill.

The house made fair progress with one of the great appropriation bills. The legislative bill appropriates upward of \$21,500,000, yet aside from a review of the condition of the treasury by Messrs. Dingley and Dockery—divergent views—and in attack on the civil war by Mr. De Armond, the proceedings were uninteresting. The senate amendments to the Harter bill of lading were concurred in. The house then proceeded in the committee of the whole to the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Armond of Missouri, offered an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to strike out the additional \$500 per year which congress has for many years appropriated to the salary of aged Doorkeeper Bassett, who for over fifty years has been in the employ of the senate. De Armond supported his amendment with a face-saving speech, in which he inveighed against the principal of granting a pension to employees of the government for long services and thought that Doorkeeper Bassett could worry along on \$500 less. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 52 yeas and 34 nays.

Mr. Dingley said that the appropriations made by this congress would reach \$1,038,000,000, against \$98,000,000 made by the Fifty-first congress, an increase of \$950,000,000. If there could be no tariff legislation to disburse the revenue for the fiscal year 1894, the expenditures should not exceed \$1,000,000,000, and would not if the river and harbor expenditures should not exceed \$15,000,000, which was \$500,000 more than was ever expended. If they should go up to \$1,000,000,000, as contemplated by the committee of the house, then there would inevitably be a deficiency next year. The tariff legislation fore-shadowed would undoubtedly diminish the revenue unless the duties should be made low enough to enormously swell importations. The wool and wolens bill passed by the house at last session would surrender \$9,500,000 revenue on wool and \$19,500,000 on manufacturers of wool, on the basis of importations of this calendar year; and it would require an enormous increase of importations of woolen goods to make good the loss.

Mr. Dockery estimated a probable deficiency to June 30, 1894, of \$10,500,000. This was entirely exclusive of the \$5,000,000 probable inadequacy of the deficiency estimate which had been submitted for the current fiscal year. Indeed, this estimate was much more likely to be within the limits of actual expenditure than in excess of expenditures. Taking the statement of the secretary of the treasury, the conclusion was irresistible that public expenditures must be materially reduced, taxation increased, or a new issue of bonds made to meet impending liabilities.

BOOM IN RAILROAD BUILDING.

It is Likely to Follow Closely Upon the Opening of the Cherokee Strip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate introduced by Perkins, granting a right of way to the Rock Island railroad from Chickasha station southeast to Dallas, Tex., was reported favorably. Also the senate bill, setting out land at Chickasha station for Rock Island yards, was reported favorably. Bills are pending which provide for land stations at a half dozen points in the territory south of El Paso. It is claimed the company is anxious of getting enough lands to accommodate all business houses the conditions may demand. This way of starting improvements in section.

The senate bill granting right of way to the Gainesville, Oklahoma and railroad, authorizing a road from Gainesville, Tex., to northwest of Southern Kansas, was reported favorably. There are a number of railroad right of way bills pending in congress, which concern Oklahoma and Indian territory. This is preparatory to extensive railroad building very soon. The parties interested in the Oklahoma Midland say they will get their bill through the senate, as it is already through the

house. A railroad man says that immediately following the opening of the Cherokee strip, and the opening of other lands in the territory, there would be an old-time boom in railroad building in that section never equaled before.

AN IMMENSE GUN.

It Will Throw a Projectile Accurately Over Fifteen Miles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Immense strides are just now being taken in the manufacture of big guns under the direction of the war department. At the navy yards in Washington there will be begun this week the construction of the most remarkable heavy gun yet made. The gun is to use what is known as the Harst reinforced or multi-charge cartridge, firing about three times as much powder as is burned in any other gun of equal dimensions. The reinforced charge first burns a third of the powder, and just as the projectile is leaving the arm the remaining charge is exploded, which guarantees safety, insures the minimum recoil and secures the greatest possible velocity. It has a velocity for the projectile of 2,500 feet per second, while the government's guns give the same projectile but 2,150 feet per second. It penetrates twenty-one inches of steel, while the government guns have but sixteen inches of penetration. It will throw an immense projectile with accuracy from fourteen to eighteen miles. Ordnance officers declare it the most wonderful invention of the age.

About Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to a resolution of the house requiring him to inform that body why the work on some of the new public buildings and the work on the extension and improvement of certain completed and occupied buildings, authorized during the Fifty-first congress, has not been commenced and why more than \$5,000,000 of the appropriations made in these cases remained unexpended during the past two years. It appears, he says, from the report of the supervising architect that this legislation entailed such a large quantity of new work on his office as to make the quantity of work entirely disproportionate to the force employed.

Martin Visits the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator-elect Martin of Kansas came down to the senate yesterday on a visit and was warmly received by Senator Peffer, who conducted him upon the floor and introduced him to the senators there assembled. Even Senator Perkins greeted him warmly and talked some time with him on general topics only. Both Perkins and Martin seemed very shy of the senatorial seat which is in controversy between them as a topic of conversation. Martin has not yet made up his mind as to what action he will take about presenting his credentials.

Annual Report on National Guards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The secretary of war has sent to the senate the annual report of the national guards. It shows for Missouri: Infantry, 2,205 men; artillery, 134. Kansas: Infantry, 1,647; artillery, 45. Oklahoma: Infantry, 132; artillery, 18.

FREE AT LAST.

Cass County Judges Out of Their Long Tangle and Unpleasantness.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The county judges of Cass county are at last free to again go where they please and transact private or public business as they see fit without having to secure the consent of United States Judge Phillips. Yesterday morning the judges came from their homes and formally reported to Judge Phillips in chambers that the compromise proposition to pay the disputed bonded indebtedness of the county at seventy cents on the dollar had received a majority of over 2,000 at the election January 28. The judge received the report with much satisfaction and discharged the judges from custody.

Corruption Charged in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 8.—In the senate yesterday morning Chatterton of Carbon, offered a resolution that there be an investigation of the public charges that criminal attempts had been made to prevent members of the senate from participating in the joint ballot. The resolution was passed and a committee of three was appointed to conduct the investigation. The committee was given all the powers of a court. The committee has before it already a large amount of evidence, and the story of the attempts to corrupt members, and the deeds of violence reported, will be spied reading when the committee makes its report.

Brave Daughters.

BOONE, Iowa, Feb. 8.—A tramp concealed in the farm house of Fred Grabenhorst shot at the latter last evening apparently intending to kill him and then rob the house. The wife and two daughters came to his rescue. Together they overpowered the tramp, beat him badly with his own pistol and then tied him securely with ropes. The fellow, who gave his name as Joseph Ross, was brought to Boone by neighbors of the family and is now in jail.

Longest Telephone Circuit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Governor Russell of Massachusetts put his ear to a telephone receiver in Boston yesterday and talked to Wendell Baker, while the latter sat in the office of the American telephone and telegraph company in this city. The conversation marked the establishment of the longest telephone circuit in the world.

Section Hand Killed.

RICH HILL, Mo., Feb. 8.—John Long, a section man, was struck by a switch engine on the Missouri Pacific yesterday about noon and horribly mangled. He was taken to the blacksmith shop of the smelters, which was near, where he died.

Against the Cigarette.

HANNSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—The house by a vote of 150 to 18 passed the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes within the commonwealth. The bill now goes to the senate.

AUTHORITIES IN CONFLICT.

Governor Tillman of South Carolina Seeks to Override a Federal Court.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—In obedience to orders of Governor Tillman to levy on railroad property for taxes now in dispute, Saturday a train on the South Carolina railway was seized at Aiken and chained to the track. There were fourteen freight cars, eight of them loaded to the value of \$11,000. The amount of taxes claimed by the state is not over \$1,500. The road is in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States court.

To-day Receiver Chamberlain filed a petition in the federal court, claiming that the taxes, according to assessment, had been paid and that the balance claimed by the state was illegal and had been declared by the court; that the seizure and sale of the property was but a stop to the business of the road; that the entire property was under control of the court and the court should protect its property and not permit the exactions of illegal tax so declared by the court in March, 1892.

Upon hearing the petition Judge Simonon signed an order that, as certain personal property said to be under the charge of a receiver was under execution, M. C. Mitchell and M. V. Tyler, treasurer and sheriff of Aiken county, should show cause February 20 why they should not be attached and punished for contempt of court; also why they should not be enjoined and restrained from interference.

The road has paid the taxes on the original assessment, but the county treasurers have raised these claims, it is claimed illegally, and the courts so decided. The governor's orders to the treasurers and sheriffs are to go ahead with the executions peremptorily. The intervention of the federal courts will probably produce something of an exciting clash of authority.

NO STATE AID DESIRED.

Cardinal Gibbons Publicly Gives the American System Highest Indorsement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons at the banquet of the Catholic club last night replying to the toast "Church and State" said: "For my part I believe the relations between the church and state are as close and cordial as we should desire. All we ask is a fair field and no special favor. I do not wish to see the day when the state will be called on to build our churches and subsidize our clergy. For it were to be feared that as soon as the government commenced to support the churches, it would dictate to us what doctrines we ought to preach and ought not to preach, and in proportion as state patronage would increase, the devotion and ratonage of the faithful would wax cold. It is a great wrong to muzzle the press. It would be a great wrong to the pulpit. No amount of patronage could compensate for the evil of a government inspection and government censorship of the gospel and its divinely appointed ministers. Thank God, we can all say in this free country with the apostle, 'the word of God is not bound.'"

Indorsed by Major Warner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Major Warner, who has been here since Saturday evening, expresses the utmost satisfaction as to Judge Jackson's nomination. "He just suits our people," he said, and he expressed a hope that the time had already come when judicial appointments would be made without regard to political considerations. He would bar only the state rights men.

Mrs. Cleveland and May Be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is declared on all sides that Mrs. Cleveland will not be a spectator of the inaugural ceremonies, and none put the intelligence more persistently than the wives of legislators, who insist that she will remain at Lakewood and that possibly she will not take up her residence at the White house for some weeks after the inauguration.

Justice Harlan on England's Bench.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court was introduced yesterday by Lord Chief Justice Clerk to the barristers of the court of queen's bench and was invited to and occupied a seat on the bench beside the lord chief justice.

Maine Wants Blame's Body.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 8.—In the house yesterday resolutions were adopted expressing a wish that Mr. Blaine's remains rest in Maine. The governor was requested to communicate with the family. The resolutions were sent to the senate.

Dr. Graves in Jail Again.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 8.—Dr. T. Thatch-er Graves is now in the county jail of Arapahoe county, there to await his second trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Joseph A. Barnaby. He was unable to furnish a satisfactory bond.

Russian Extradition Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate has ratified the Russian extradition treaty with an amendment, making all attempts to assassinate the czar or members of the royal family an extraditable offense, regardless of motive.

Jack Clifford Acquitted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—Jack Clifford, the Homestead strike leader, charged with the unlawful killing of P. J. Connors, during the famous Homestead battle July 6, was acquitted.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Three students of a medical college at St. Louis have died under peculiar circumstances which lead to fears of typhus.

Fire in New Orleans car sheds destroyed a large number of valuable street cars.

Western senators who are championing the four state bill are hopeful that it will soon be reached in the senate.

Texas farmers dropped dynamite on a stove with the result that their house was wrecked and one man was killed.

The business part of the village of Hughesville, Mo., was burned. Loss over \$2,000, fully covered by insurance.

The will of the late James G. Baine was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at \$1,000,000 and everything is left to the widow.

MRS. LEASE TALKS.

THE NOTED POPULIST ORATOR INTERVIEWED.

Her First Public Speaking Was Before a Union Labor Convention—No Lecture in Sedalia.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the noted populist and labor agitator of Kansas, did not speak at Wood's opera house last night as advertised. "Ireland and Her People" failed to draw a large enough house and the money was refunded at the door, as Mrs. Lease refused to speak to a mere handful of people.

Knowing that DEMOCRAT readers would have an interest in a woman who was in the midst of the political battle in Kansas last year, campaigning the country for the populist party and undergoing some exciting experiences in the south while appearing jointly with Gen. Weaver, a reporter sought an introduction at Siche's hotel and had the honor of becoming acquainted with this rather striking lady.

As Mrs. Lease entered the hotel parlors and greeted the reporter, her manner at once indicated an ease in meeting strangers. She is rather above the average height and was attired in a nicely made black silk dress. She has a clear, fair complexion and eyes of that indescribable color that compromises between blue and grey. The expression of her face is contemplative. She is of Irish parentage, and the fact is borne out by her general appearance. Mrs. Lease was at one time a school teacher in southeastern Kansas and has a precise and methodical manner of speaking. Her strong personality is best felt in conversation. She speaks as if thoroughly convinced of what she says, does not hesitate for words or illustrations and her vocabulary is that of the social and the political economist. During the interview, the reporter questioned Mrs. Lease as to the circumstances of her taking such an unusual and prominent part in Kansas politics. In reply she said:

"Throughout my life it has been second nature to me to sympathize with the laboring people; even in the early days of my married life I studied the condition of labor in the United States. It was natural for me to take an interest in such matters as my father was prominent in the labor agitations of Ireland from which country he was exiled, his property confiscated and a price set upon his head by the English government. When the labor movement swept over Kansas a number of years ago, I became greatly interested in the Knights of Labor and to more closely study the principles involved joined the order. In a short time I was unexpectedly honored by being elected to the office of master workman of a lodge of about 1,700 members, being the second woman ever to hold that office. I was afterwards re-elected and served another term.

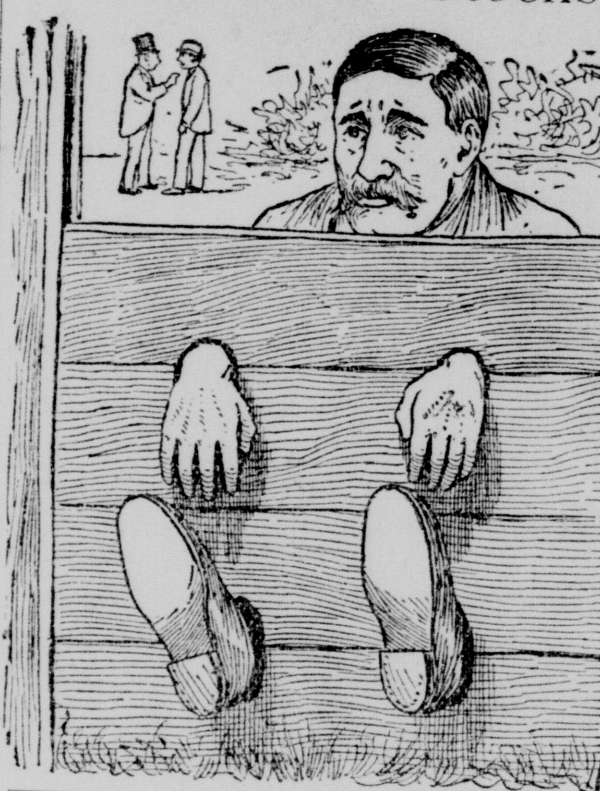
"In 1888 the union labor party of Kansas held its first state convention at Wichita. On the day of the convention I was passing down the street on my way to the depot but finding that the train was late I turned to go back home. As I passed the convention hall, a number of my friends recognized me and insisted that I go into the convention hall and see how such an affair was conducted. Being much interested in the work I stepped into the hall. Hardly had I entered before a cry went up 'Mrs. Lease! Mrs. Lease!' My friends were urging me to speak, but I became so badly frightened and embarrassed that I could hardly move. The chairman arose and asked me to come forward. This reassured me and I commenced to speak. I was not conscious of what I said but in a short time the men were cheering and tossing their hats. I spoke for three-quarters of an hour and at the end of that time the immense hall was filled with clamor. From that day until now, requests for me to deliver addresses have poured in from all parts of Kansas and adjoining states. I thoroughly enjoy the work, though it brings me rather prominently before the public."

During Mrs. Lease's outline of the beginning of her career she incidentally referred to prohibition in Kansas.

"Are you in favor of prohibition in Kansas?" was asked of Mrs. Lease.

"State prohibition is a gigantic fraud," warmly rejoined the lady, "and I am thankful that I have never been deluded into supporting such a fallacious theory. Prohibition is a shame to Kansas; during the session of the legislature at Topeka, whisky can be purchased in the rear of the post office in a government building! Prohibition will not prohibit unless it be made a national issue, and when

Undesirable Stocks



COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Sedalia Carpet Company,

THIRD AND LAMINE.

It is made such I well lend my support to the movement. I have been made the object much violent invective because of my position in this matter and accused of sympathizing with the whisky element. But I look for no general good to come from prohibition as now enforced. I am an individualist and believe that we should become a prohibitory law unto ourselves. It should become a matter of education both to ourselves and our children. Begin at the root of evil and then can we hope for practical results. I would almost be in favor of free whisky before I would vote for prohibition as it now is in Kansas.

A COUPLE OF DUDES.

How They Astonished a Girl Who Was Born on the Species.

From the New York Sun.

This particular Brooklyn girl detests a dude. She lives on the Heights and belongs to the inner circle of Heights society. Her opportunities for observation have been excellent and she has always availed herself of them. The more she observed the greater was her detestation. She prided herself on being an expert, and in unguarded moments has boasted just a little of her skill in cataloguing dudes. That is why she felt chagrined about a mistake she made on Fifth avenue last Thursday.

It was early in the afternoon. She was walking up the avenue with a very dear friend. They had an appointment and were walking briskly. At Twenty-eighth street they overtook two persons whom this Brooklyn girl at once set down as dudes of the widest stripe. They were dressed in the most extreme fashion. Their long coats had those funny little welts in the back that emphasize their English make. Their high hats had that dashing French roll of the brim. Their hands were correctly gloved and their feet perfectly shod. With shoulders carried well back and bodies ever so slightly bent forward at the hips, with their arms properly akimbo, and their big clubs carried by the wrong end, their outward appearance entirely seemed to justify this Brooklyn girl's opinion.

They were stopping big fellows; either one of them might have won fame in the center of Yale's rush line. They looked as if they could walk leagues just for amusement. That's why the leisurely, indolent way in which they sauntered up the avenue exasperated this Brooklyn girl, whose progress they unknowingly impeded when she was in a hurry.

"See the 'Deah Chollies," she said to her friend, "swaggering up the avenue to sit in the window of their club and suck the silver end of their sticks while they try to ogle the girls who pass by."

They had crossed Twenty-ninth street and started up the little hill. "I know just what kind of dudes those fellows are," went on this Brooklyn girl. "I'll bet a box of candy I can catalogue them exactly. They inherited a big lot of money, and they've been to college and abroad, but they haven't any idea of what to do with themselves or their money. They lead a perfectly useless life, and spend their time blocking their own way, just as they're blocking ours now. They never did a thing—"

What she might have said was stopped by a scream of fright from up the avenue, and a hoarse shout of "Whoa! whoa!" that arose over the rumble of wheels on the noisy pavement. Coming down the hill was a beautiful brougham pulled by a spanking pair of cobs at a full run. No coachman was on the box and the reins were dragging loosely on the ground. A white-faced woman was tugging at the catch trying to open the door. The avenue was crowded with all sorts of vehicles whose drivers struggled to get out of the path of the runaway. The snow had been melting rapidly, and

the slush and mud were awful. The hoofs of the running horses and the whirling wheels of the brougham splattered the dirt in splotches over everything near.

The two strapping fellows, who might have played in Yale's rush, took in the situation in a second. The Brooklyn girl was pale with fear, and her friend thought she would faint. As the runaway drew nearly abreast of these dudes the one nearest the curb dropped his cane and with a quick leap laid his neatly gloved hand on the bridle of the high horse. The next second he was off his feet and being dragged along the muck of the street. The shock swerved the horses in towards the sidewalk, but did not stop them. The second dude saw his friend's plight, and with him at a bound. In a second it was all over. A dozen men, held the trembling horses. The dudes rescued their soiled hats, shook a little of the mud and slush from their clothes, and before the frightened lady could get out of her brougham to thank them, had resumed their leisurely stroll up the avenue without their elegant sticks, which had been lost in the excitement.

And this Brooklyn girl, when she recovered, said to her dear friend, "Well, I never! What a mistake I made."

Harry Duval, Dr. Depew's private secretary, vouches for the truth of this story. How he knows he doesn't say.

How to Save Doctor Bills.

From Chicago Daily Calumet.

Many a doctor's bill has been saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The name is a household word in many parts of the country. Chamberlain's medicines have an extensive sale in the World's fair city, and many people testify to the merits of their different remedies. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

Paintings of Fine Stock.

L. M. Monsees, proprietor of Valley Farm two miles north of Smithton, has two oil paintings on exhibition to-day that are attracting much attention. They are from life and one represents his \$2,000 jack, Superior Mammoth, jr., No. 174, and his fine stallion Piedmont, No. 198. The work is by an artist near Beaman and is quite creditable. Mr. Monsees will have a large sale of live stock on March 7th.

"Bull Dog Slayer" in Irons.

James Jones, alias "Bull Dog Slayer," was taken to Warrenton, Warren county, this morning by Sheriff Louis Wild, accompanied by County Clerk John H. Koelling. The prisoner is a smooth man and is wanted for burglary and larceny at Warrenton. He entered a farm house while the inmates were away and stole a watch, a quantity of clothing, some jewelry and a rifle. The robbery occurred January 22.

It Took Trouble, but He Got It.

About two or three months ago I purchased from you a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, put up in Des Moines, Iowa. Such good results were obtained from its use that I enclose one dollar and ask that you send me two bottles by express.—J. A. Scriven, 13 E. 15th st., New York City. To H. H. Lane, druggist, Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Scriven is president of one of the largest shirt factories in New York, and widely known in business circles. When troubled with a cold give this remedy a trial and, like Mr. Scriven, you will want it again when in need of such a medicine. Fifty cent bottles for sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the recorder's office:

John J. Ferguson and wife to Joseph Smasal, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 44, range 21, for \$674.